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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1869. NO. 288.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Specialties.

We make a specialty of compounding prescriptions of Pure Chemicals and Fresh Drugs. Chas. Abel & Co., 172 Wylie street.

"Truth in a Nut Shell."

Ramaley's Hat Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue, is the only place in the city to get the latest styles and most fashionable hats in the city.

Newport and Saratoga Collars and Cuffs at D. W. Smith's, 30 St. Clair.

A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned.

Act upon this suggestion and save money by buying all Drugs, Patent Medicines and Perfumery at Joseph Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

The Cuban.

The latest style of hat, at Ramaley's Hat Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue.

"Truth in a Nut Shell."

The story concluded.

Gives Perfect Satisfaction.

Nothing is more common than to hear a lady, speaking of her sewing machine, say: "It will do almost everything I want, except—here a slight objection is mentioned—but with the exception of that, there is nothing it *can't* do." A machine that renders perfect satisfaction is a rarity. But this is precisely what the owners of the Elliptic claim for it. Every one who uses it unites in the verdict, "*It gives perfect satisfaction.*" There is no objection either as to the character, quantity of the work turned out, or the operation of the machine, which is simplicity itself. Salesroom No. 17 Fifth avenue, second story.

"Truth in a Nut Shell."

Continued.

Something New.

The Cuban hat, at Ramaley's Hat Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue.

The Celebrated California Bitters

Are becoming deservedly popular in this community, made as they are from the extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom, they seldom, if ever, fail to make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The recipe and full circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, merchants, and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, liver complaint, etc., find immediate and permanent relief in these Bitters. But, above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers. Dierker & Speck, manufacturers, No. 63 Smithfield street. Sold by druggists generally.

Call and See It.

The Cuban hat, new and stylish, at the Hat Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue.

Heavy Sale of Kansas Lands.

Messrs. G. B. Hill & Co., No. 59 Fourth avenue, have, during the last few days, disposed of 15,000 acres of Kansas lands. They have eleven farms for sale in Dickinson, Davis and Pottawatomie counties. They sell for part cash and a long credit. These land are selected with care, near the railroad, and are selling rapidly. *For particulars, call immediately.*

Superior Sealing Wax,

superior Sealing Wax,
Superior Sealing Wax,
For Fruit Jars or Cans,
For Fruit Jars or Cans,

The best in the city, at the lowest price by the pound or barrel, at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

"Truth in a Nut Shell."

More of it.

Farm and Steam Ferry,

At Wellsville, Ohio, for sale at a bargain. Apply to Mrs. N. A. Hamilton, on the premises, or to Alex. McBane, 141 Water street, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial.

A Hint from the Scandinavians.

The authorities of the city of Gothenburg, in Sweden, after a variety of experiments, have hit upon a method on the liquor question, which promises good results. A temperance reformation society of gentlemen has obtained entire control of the traffic in spirits in the city, under an agreement to apply the whole of the profits above expenses for the benefit of the poor. The society has reduced the number of licensed houses to less than forty, one-third of the former number, and has bound the proprietors to sell only at fixed prices, giving a profit of one and a half per cent., with obligations to keep a supply of all harmless drinks, including beer, at whatever profits they could command, thus making it the interest of the venders to sell these drinks instead of liquors. The effect has been an almost entire cessation of drunkenness.

The Polish Nun Horror.

A Cracow (Poland) paper announces the sudden death of the confessor of the Carmelite nunnery, the principal witness in the affair of Barbera Ubryk, by whom indirectly the barbarous imprisonment of the nun was revealed. This man, who is called Father Lewkowicz, lately visited the parish priest of Trzebinia, in a state of intoxication, and betrayed the secret. The priest, who is a very worthy man, made it immediately known to a cousin of his own in Cracow, and the latter wrote the anonymous letter to the Minister of Justice. The excitement of the people is still so great that the authorities have found it necessary to protect all the convents of the town by giving each of them a military guard. The Lady Superior has been arrested, as well as her predecessor, who was living in another convent.

Getting Back to Cheap Bread.

In 1825, in New York, the highest price paid for North river wheat was in May, $1 06 per bushel. In December, 1827, it reached $1 25 per bushel. In December, 1831, it sold for $1 35. In January, 1838, it sold for $2, and in December for $2 10. It did not reach this price again until 1855, when it sold in January for $2 60; in May for $2 80. In 1857, the year of the financial crash, it sold for $1 95 in July. In April, 1861, it sold for $2; in July for $2 75; in December for $3 30; in May, 1867, for $3 50, and in August, 1869, wheat sells in Chicago from $1 42 for No. 1 spring to No. 2 white winter at $1 37. These prices show the fact, gratifying to all, that we are getting back to the prices for flour which prevailed before the rebellion.

The London *News* says that Mr. Thomas Connelly, the well known London representative working man, and a prominent member of the Operative Masons' Union, is about to pay a visit to the United States, under the auspices of a number of members of Parliament and other gentlemen, with the object of making a tour through the manufacturing districts, and ascertaining from personal observation and inquiry among the working men in all trades, their actual political, physical, and social condition, their rate of wages and hours of labor, and the bearing of the land and emigration questions and movement upon labor in the States generally.

OHIO NEWS.

A young man, named Hartenstine, about eighteen years of age, while bathing on Monday, opposite Bellaire, was crushed to death between two empty coal flats.

The oldest prisoner in the Ohio Penitentiary is John Gull, who has been in that institution about thirty-three years. He was convicted of murder in the second degree, in Stark county, October 14, 1836, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. The old man's mind has been somewhat impaired for a number of years, but he is considered perfectly harmless. He imagines that he goes out every night and comes back loaded down with money. The "almighty dollar" seems to be his peculiar forte; and he always counts it by tons and millions twice over. In his own imagination he is the richest man now living.

Among the certificates of incorporation filed in the Secretary of State's office on Monday was that of the Warren Iron Company, with a capital stock of $72,000, in shares of $50. The manufactory is to be located at Warren, Trumbull county. The corporators are Charles Howard, Thomas J. McLain, Warren Packard, Charles Smith, Phineas Chase, Jefferson Palm, Charles R. Hunt, Daniel Bishop, and Henry J. Lane.

On the 8th inst., says the Logan *Republican*, Mrs. Fred. Bailey, a lady of forty years, whose husband is about forty-five, presented her liege lord with triplets, all boys, weighing four, five and a half and six pounds, respectively, all Republicans and all doing well. Whether this is the effect of railroad projects, the eclipse, or only a sample of Hocking county's growing wealth, remains to be determined. We may say to the happy father, "Well done," when we consider that on two former occasions he has been made happy by twins.

Samuel Porter, aged one hundred and three years, of Cadiz township, Harrison county, departed this life on Sunday, August 1st.

A Lost Nation.

A writer in the *Natal Mercury*, under date of February 2d, 1869, says, when treating of the ruins of Simbaoe:

"A day's march from Andowa, between two hills, at the end of a vast and fertile valley, are the ruins of Axum. To this day incredible flights of stonesteps conduct the traveler up to the summits of the hills, in one of which are found deep grottoes and vast halls, cut out of the rock and ornamented with columns. There, according to the traditions of the country, is the tomb of the Queen of Saba. The adjoining valley, shaded by majestic trees, is filled by the remains of the city, consisting of huge blocks of stone. Very little of the *debris* reveal their former purpose. There may, however, be distinguished two groups of fourteen or fifteen obelisks, thrown down. Seven of them are covered with ornaments, and are not less than thirty-six feet in length. These masterpieces of ancient architecture reveal to us the fact of an ancient civilization in the heart of Africa, which has disappeared again thousands of years since. Niebuhr tells us of a mighty Abyssinian empire existing here, mentioning in particular Saba, and says it was so powerful that even the Roman and Parthian strength could not prevail against it. This last statement was taken from a Greek inscription found among the ruins, engraved in stone. On the reverse side is another engraving, in some ancient language, which has not yet been deciphered. The savage tribes guard these ruins with jealous care. No living animal is allowed to be killed in them, no tree permitted to be destroyed, everything connected with them being held sacred, as belonging either to a good or evil power. A missionary, who penetrated within a short distance of the ruins, writes: 'In this country were also found some very old guns, in a hole in the mountain. We got one of the locks of these guns, and found it to have a wheel outside, with cogs or teeth; and a tradition exists that they came from these ruins. The Basutos often tell us, when asked if they acknowledge God, about the big stones in the Banyai, where all created things are to be seen, even sphinxes, pyramidal shaped buildings, and catacombs.'"

Mr. McBittey, a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, is under arrest at Newark, charged with forging the signature of General Spinner on a check for nine hundred and six dollars, which was cashed in Philadelphia.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Judge Dent Imitating Binckley.

He Addresses Secretary Boutwell—Judge Bond and Others Deny Being in the Chase Movement—The Test Oath Question in Virginia—Gen. Dodge not Invited to Become Secretary of War—Internal Revenue Seizures—Scarcity of Fractional Currency.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 17, 1869.

Judge Dent to Secretary Boutwell.

Judge Dent has broken forth again. To-morrow he will print a letter to Secretary Boutwell, charging him with being an aspirant for the Presidency, and to further his own ends with having induced President Grant to oppose the Conservative Republicans of the South who are his real friends, and so alienate them. The letter, from first to last, is in a top-lofty style, which, considering the position of Dent, is simply ridiculous. No similar document has been exhibited here since the palmy days of Binckley.

The Chase Movement—A Denial.

Judge Bond, of Baltimore, the District Attorney of Maryland, the Marshal of the same State, and two gentlemen unknown to fame, publish a letter to the Republicans of Maryland in the leading Conservative papers of that State, denying that they are in the Chase movement, and closing with the following old style plantation warning to the press of the country: "We brand all these charges of our complicity in the Chase movement or any movements not in true personal fidelity to the administration and the Republican party as false from beginning to end, and we warn all persons and newspapers who shall after knowledge of this specific denial, made on our personal honor and responsibility, repeat or publish these charges, that we shall hold them subject to be treated as liars and libellers."

The Test Oath in Virginia.

General Canby received no instructions from the War Department or headquarters of the army regarding his course concerning the test oath previous to his departure for Richmond. The Secretary of War has submitted the question as involved in the reconstruction laws to the Attorney General for his opinion. The question has not yet been acted upon by this officer.

Not Invited to the Cabinet Seat.

General Dodge, of Iowa, has not been invited to become Secretary of War, as reported from the west. He is on his way east to attend a meeting of the officers of the Pacific Railroad, at Boston.

Internal Revenue Seizures.

Supervisors Tutton, of Pennsylvania, Bloomfield, of Illinois, and several others, had a long consultation with Commissioner Delano to-day upon the general subject of seizures. Mr. Tutton has a few minor cases of irregularities in the western part of his district to report, but his chief attention is now directed to the numerous ramifications of the great Philadelphia case.

Scarcity of Postal Currency.

The supply of certain kinds of postal currency is nearly exhausted. To-day there was only six thousand dollars of fifteen cent, and twenty-six thousand dollars of ten cent notes. The supply of other denominations is also very low. Treasurer Spinner is in favor of declaring the contract with the Bank Note Company forfeited and the immediate printing of this currency at the Treasury.

The Last Cabinet Officer Departed.

Secretary Rawlins left for the East to-night. There is now no Cabinet officer in the city.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1869.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL FEES.

The Commissioner of Customs writes to the Collector at New York that fees collected under State and municipal laws are unconstitutional, and shall hereafter in no instance be collected. This abolishes all fees except those imposed by the United States.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

The total revenue receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, estimating those of seventy-seven districts, are $158,760,000.

The orders for tobacco stamps received yesterday at the revenue office were larger in number and aggregate amount than ever before received in one day.

NO CHANGE IN THE WAR OFFICE.

It can be said by authority that the reported resignation of Secretary Rawlins and the tender of the Secretary of Warship to Gen. Dodge is unfounded.

INTERESTING TO STOCK BROKERS.

Commissioner Delano to-day made the following decision: Persons whose business it is to negotiate the purchase or sale of stock is a banker within the meaning of paragraph one, section 79, of the act of 30th June, 1864, as amended, if he has a place of business where he receives from others stocks whose sale he negotiates, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks.

THE TEST OATH.

A gentleman recently elected to the Virginia State Senate visited the Secretary of War today, and stated that he had received satisfactory assurances that the test oath would not be required of members elect to the Legislature.

OIL CITY, PA.

August Meeting of the Oil City Park Association—The Races Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, August 17, 1869.

The second meeting of the Oil City Park Association to-day was a brilliant success. It was largely attended and the races well contested. Excellent order prevailed owing to the admirable arrangements made by the Association. The weather was all that could be desired. Pools sold largely. Foggy Dew and Lady Gay were the favorites for the first and Frank and Squirrel for the second race. Dan Mace drove in both races. There were six entries for the first race, which was won by Foggy Dew; time, 2:49¾; 2:54; 2:52¾. The second race was won by Frank; time, 2:38; 2:41; 2:43.

The grand trotting and pacing race of the season comes off to-morrow. American Girl and Lucy will trot, and very fast time may be looked for. I.

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

Second Day's Proceedings—Resolutions Favoring Protection Introduced—Miss Anthony Declared Entitled to a Seat.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.—The proceedings of the second day of the National Labor Convention commenced with the announcement by the Secretary of the Committee on Condolence, President's address, platform, organization and constitution. The Committee on Labor made a report on the eight-hour law, concluding with a recommendation that Congress should be memoralized to make provision for the twenty per cent. of pay deducted from those in government employ.

Mr. Field, of Michigan, offered a resolution declaring that Congress should provide for the funding of that portion of the national debt not required for a circulating medium, by the issue of long bonds bearing interest not exceeding 3.65-100 per cent., and that the United States currency notes at the option of the holder should be convertible into such bonds at par; that we demand such an adjustment of duties on all commodities produced by the labor of foreign countries as will adequately protect American labor and restrain excessive importation of commodities from abroad, while we have the raw materials, skill and ability to produce it in our own country. Referred to the Committee on Reform.

Mr. Walls, of Philadelphia, offered the following:

Resolved, That the action of this convention in refusing to admit Miss Susan B. Anthony was not based upon grounds personal to herself, but simply because the organization she claims to represent is not a *bona fide* working woman's association.

After considerable debate on the resolution the President declared that Miss Anthony was entitled to the floor, as she was a delegate to the convention last year.

Miss Anthony at considerable length defended the attack made against her by several delegates. Adjourned till afternoon.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Important Schemes on Foot—The Freight Tariff to be Put Up to Old Prices—Consolidation—Thirty Hours from New York to Chicago.

NEW YORK, August 17.—There are some important railroad schemes on foot in this city. Representatives of the New York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and Michigan Southern Railroads, are in session on the freight tariff question, and it is expected the present low rates will soon give way to the old tariff once more. The officials of the Erie, Michigan Southern and Wabash Railroads are negotiating for consolidation of the two latter, on condition that Erie does not build the new road from Akron to Toledo. The managers of the trunk lines to the west are looking to the control of either or both the Northwestern and Rock Island, so as to complete their connections with the Pacific Railroad. The rivalry in freights has led to sharp competition for passenger traffic. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad to-day put on a train which will run from here to Chicago in thirty hours. This will compel rival lines to shorten the time.

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 17.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad, held at Madisonville, Indiana, to-day, measures were adopted which will secure the completion of this road at an early day. Only thirty-four miles remain to be built to complete the connection from the Ohio river through to Nashville, and General Bayle, the President of the road, leaves immediately for the East to close the contract for the construction of this section and the completion of the road.

John Ingle, Jr., President of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad, is now absent in England to negotiate for iron for the contemplated extension of his road *via* Danville, Ill., to Chicago. The completion of these extensions will give a through line from Chicago to Nashville *via* Evansville.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLES.

No Negotiations Between the United States and Spain Regarding Cuba—The Betting on the Boat Race—Collision at Sea—Council of Catholic Bishops in Ireland—The German States and the Temporal Power of the Pope—Ismail Pasha Expected at Constantinople—Prussian Diplomacy Denounced by the Austrian Press—Universal Art Exhibition at Rome Next Year.

BY THE FRENCH CABLE.

The Recent Amnesty.

PARIS, August 17.—The *Presse* regards the recent amnesty decrees of the Emperor as an abandonment of his past policy, and a pledge for the future.

Funeral of Marshal Niel.

The funeral of Marshal Niel takes place to-day.

Napoleon Recovering.

The Emperor is better to-day, and took a walk in the Park at St. Cloud.

Marshal Niel's Successor.

It is now asserted that General Leboeuf will be appointed Minister of War.

BY THE OLD CABLE.

A Collision at Sea.

LIVERPOOL, August 16.—The ship Bazar, from Liverpool for New York, collided at sea with the ship Sandusky, from New York for Liverpool. The Bazar put into Milford Haven and the Sandusky arrived here to-day. Both vessels were much damaged, and are leaking badly.

English Minister to Spain.

LONDON, August 17.—It is rumored that Wm. Stuart, the English Minister to Buenos Ayres, will go to Madrid in the same capacity.

Death of a Member of Parliament.

Chas. Moore, Member of Parliament from Tipperary, is dead.

The Oarsmen.

LONDON, August 17.—The Harvard and Oxford crews are out every day for practice. For the past few days the tide between Putney and Mortlake has been bad, and the rowing could only be done early in the morning or late at night. Good judges say the Oxonians are faultless past comment. The Harvard crew are much improved, and are rapidly working into the English style. They display great strength, and their pace against the river tide is rapid. The question is generally asked, can they hold out at the terrific pace with which they start? The betting to-day is five to two on the Oxfords; yesterday it was three to one.

LONDON, August 17.—The Harvard and Oxford crews both rowed from Mortlake to Putney to-day. The former made from thirty-eight to thirty-nine strokes per minute. They had heavy weather part of the way.

Congratulatory Address.

DUBLIN, August 17.—The Municipal Council have adopted an address to Earl Spencer, Mr. Gladstone and Earl Gray, congratulating them and the country on the passage of the Irish Church bill. The conservative members of the Council absented themselves when the vote was taken.

Council of Irish Bishops.

Arch-Bishop Cullen has summoned the Roman Catholic Bishops to meet in Council for the discussion of public questions.

The German States and the Pope.

BERLIN, August 17.—It is reported that the North and South German States have agreed to common action with respect to the Ecumenical Council, if the resolutions adopted by that body on the question of the temporal power of the Pope should threaten the peace of Europe.

Another Defeat.

MADRID, August 17.—A body of Carlists, led by the Vicar of Alcublas, were defeated at Abeguela by the national troops. The vicar and nineteen of his men were taken prisoners.

Ismail Pasha.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 17.—The early arrival of Ismail Pasha is expected here.

Prussian Diplomacy Denounced.

VIENNA, August 17.—The whole press disapprove the note sent by the Prussian government to Beust, and denounce the course of Prussia as unprecedented diplomacy.

Art Exhibition.

ROME, August 17.—The Pope has decided to hold an universal exhibition of Christian art next year.

No Negotiations for the Purchase of Cuba.

MADRID, August 17.—The *Epoca* and other newspapers deny the existence of negotiations between Spain and the United States relative to Cuba. It is said the Government desires the restoration of order in Cuba before considering the subject of cession to the United States. The rumor of a proposition looking to an Iberian union is officially denied. Mr. Forbes, of New York, who has been here some time in the interest of Cuba, has gone to America, but will return on the re-assembling of the Cortes.

Baptism of Prince Constantine.

CORFU, August 17.—Mr. Tuckerman, American Minister, has received a special invitation to attend the festivities on the occasion of the baptism of Prince Constantine at Athens.

Shipping Intelligence.

BREST, August 17.—The steamer Ville de Paris, from New York, arrived yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, August 17.—The steamer City of Washington, from New York, arrived today.

TRIESTE, August 17.—The United States steam frigate Franklin has arrived at this port.

London Money Market.

LONDON, August 17, Evening.—Consols for money 92¾; for account 93. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20 bonds of '62, 83¾; do '65, old, 82¾; do '67, 81¾; do '62s at Frankfort 88¼. Eries, 19½; Illinois, 94¼; stocks steady.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 17.—Cotton active and higher; middling uplands 13½d; Orleans 13⅝d; sales 15,000 bales, of which 5,000 were for speculation and export.

Weather fair and favorable for crops. California white wheat 11s. 3d; red western 10s. Western flour 25s. 6d. Corn 31s. Oats 3s. 6d. Peas 43s.

Pork 102s. 6d. Beef 90s. Lard 77s. Cheese 62s. Bacon 64s.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, August 17.—Sugar 39s 6d. Linseed oil £31 17s. Spirits turpentine 28s 9d. Linseed 62s 3d.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, August 17.—Petroleum 54¼ fr.

A PRIZE FIGHT.

Tom Allen Whips Gallagher—The Referee Declares the Fight a Draw.

ST. LOUIS, August 17.—Tom Kelly and Ned O'Baldwin were seconds for Gallagher, and Jim Coyne and Bud Reilly for Allen; Larry Wessell referee. The ring was formed in a grove, but the sun poured in fiercely. Jim Kearney was ring-master, and twenty ring-keepers were appointed to preserve order. The fight began at 2:40, and after considerable sparring Allen received a heavy blow on the "mug," which knocked him down, and made him bleed freely. In the second round Allen went down from a stinger under the "lug." In the third round both received and gave heavy blows, terminating in a clinch, in which Allen went down. At this point several clubs were thrown at Allen, one of which struck him on the cheek, causing the blood to flow. In the fourth round there were more terrific blows on both sides, terminating in Allen's favor. The fifth round was favorable to Allen, although he was knocked over the ropes. In the sixth round Gallagher was a little slow in coming up, and received two very heavy blows, one on the nose and the other on the "bread basket," and although Allen went down at the close, Gallagher got the worst of the round. The seventh, eighth and ninth rounds were all favorable to Allen, and on the termination of the latter the sponge was thrown up and Allen declared the victor. The fight was short but is said to have been very desperate, and both men were badly punished.

ST. LOUIS, August 17.—The account telegraphed from the battle field this afternoon does not agree with the descriptions brought by reporters who returned on the Louisville this evening. Instead of nine rounds as previously reported, there were eleven rounds fought, more than one-half of which were decidedly in favor of Allen. At the end of the eleventh round Tom Kelly, one of Gallagher's seconds, threw up the sponge, and Allen and his seconds left the ring. Subsequently the referee said he did not know who threw the sponge up, and declared the battle a draw. It is stated that Tom Kelly acknowledged on the ground that Gallagher was whipped, and he threw up the sponge, but after getting on board the boat he denied having done so. The result is considered a greater outrage to Allen than the decision in the McCoole fight.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 17, 10 P. M.

At the afternoon board No. 2 wheat closed firm and higher at $1 41 seller the month. Corn quiet; sales of No. 2 at 91c. buyer, and 90½c seller the month. In the evening No. 2 wheat closed firm at $1 41½ seller the month, and corn at the ruling rates of the afternoon. Lake freights and provisions dull and neglected.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, August 17.—Flour inactive and unchanged. Wheat inactive; sales 12,500 bush No 2 Milwaukee club at $1 46; 5,000 red Toledo at $1 58. Corn dull; sales 8,000 bush choice Western No 2 at $1 04; car lots 96c@$1 03. Oats—new nominal at 69c; old selling in small parcels at 64c. Rye nominal. Barley—none here. Pork steady at $31 50 for heavy mess. Lard steady at 20c. Highwines scarce; held at $1 13; but little demand.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., August 17.—Beef Cattle—Receipts 548; the supply of live stock is gradually increasing; there is a decline in prices of nearly ½c ℔ lb, chiefly on lower grades. Sales of extra at $12 75; first quality at $11 75@12 00; second quality $10@11; third quality $7 50@9 50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 9,509; very fine lambs sold at $3 50 ℔ head, while those of a lower grade were disposed of at a price 50c less. Spring lambs sold at $3 00@4 50. Veal calves $3 50@15 00.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 17.—Cotton dull; sales 136 bales at 30@30½c; only about 75 bales on market; receipts to-day 226 bales. Sugar and molasses unchanged. Coffee unchanged.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, August 17.—Wheat—red $1 10; amber $1 15; white $1 25. Oats 45c. Corn 92c. Barley $1 10. Flour—$8 for best brands. Bacon sides 19½c; shoulders 16½c; hams 18½c. Lard 21½c.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The organization of a Typographical Union at Williamsport has caused a strike in the *Bulletin* office, that office having failed to conform to its laws.

The following railroad Presidents held a meeting at Cozzens's Hotel, West Point, N. Y., Monday night: J. Gould, of Erie; A. Boody, of Toledo, Wabash and Western; E. B. Philips, of Michigan Southern, and J. H. Devreaux, of Lake Shore. The upshot has not yet leaked out.

The revenue of the Dominion of Canada for July is $1,198,920, and the expenditures $2,459,781. Discount on American invoice twenty-seven per cent.

The Democrats of Wyoming Territory, have nominated S. F. Nickols, of Cheyenne, delegate to Congress.

Mrs. Cappina, arrested a day or two ago in St. Louis, in connection with Emeline Giovani, for dealing in counterfeit money, has been bound over. Giovani was released on her own bond.

George Wilson, arrested in St. Louis for complicity in the robbery of Prouhet's jewelry store of $8,000 worth of diamonds a short time since, has been discharged. His wife is now undergoing an examination. She has been identified by several persons as the woman seen in the street cars on the day of the robbery, under suspicious circumstances.

A special from Des Moines to the Chicago *Times* says: The report comes from the West through a pretty straight channel that General Greenville M. Dodge, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific railroad, was telegraphed to by President Grant, the dispatch overtaking him at Cheyenne, offering him a place in his Cabinet as Secretary of War, and giving him two weeks to consider the matter, General Rawlins being compelled by declining health to give up the position. General Dodge left immediately for Washington.

A woman named Mrs. Gifford, living in the northern part of Marion county, Iowa, died on Saturday, from the effects of fright at the eclipse. She had no knowledge of its approach, and was alone at the time it came on, with the exception of a child four weeks old. Terrified at the sight, she seized her child and fled to a neighbor's, a mile distant. When she reached there her reason was gone. A doctor near by was called, who pronounced her incurable. She lingered along till Saturday, when she died, without her reason having returned.

A company has been incorporated in San Francisco to work the iron mines in California.

Late Arizona advices say that the United States troops made a successful excursion to Burr Mountain, and killed and wounded a number of Indians, and destroyed considerable property. The soldiers have returned from an unsuccessful search after the mails recently captured by the Indians near Camp Dale Creek. Besides checks, vouchers, etc., the mail contained a great many greenbacks. The savages attacked a train between Weckenburg and Vulture Mine, and captured nine mules.

No service has yet been made of the injunction granted against the Communipaw Abattoir. A compromise is likely.

George Peabody, Gens. Sheridan and Meade, Governor Hoffman, Mayor Hall, Hon. Asa Packer and others are mentioned as likely to be present at the grand ball at the Continental Hotel, Long Branch, on Friday night.

News from the wreck of the steamship Germania represents that only one bar of silver has been recovered since Saturday, making twenty-eight bars in all. The ship has settled down aft in nine fathoms of water. The cargo is covered up, consisting of sewing machines, tobacco and cigars, and is almost worthless. The officers of the Germania report that another steamer struck near the same place the same day, but she got off and proceeded on her voyage. The Captain of the Germania is still at the wreck. The Cleopatra sunk in shoal water. Her Captain is endeavoring to secure the cargo saved by the boats.

M. P. Sanford has matched his filly, Stamps, against the celebrated Narraganset, for ten thousand dollars, two miles, at Baltimore, in September, 1870.

The case of Bailey *versus* O'Mahoney was up before Justice McCunn yesterday, on a motion to vacate the injunction restricting Receiver Barr from paying over the funds in his possession to any person except by order of court, and also to set aside the order appointing a Receiver. Mr. Bailey claims that the purpose for which the money was collected was abandoned, and the amount rightfully belongs to the holders of bonds of the Irish Republic. On behalf of O'Mahoney it was urged that the Fenian organization is now more prosperous than ever. The leaders are ready and willing to comply with the terms and pay principal and interest six months after the recognition of the Irish Republic. The chief point on which O'Mahoney relied was that the bonds were issued for an illegal purpose, and that the bond-holders had therefore no standing in court. The decision was reserved.

Application was made to Judge Cardozo, yesterday, for the remission of the imprisonment portion of the sentence of Russell Sage and George P. Watts, convicted of usury. Decision reserved.

There was not a single case of sickness at New York quarantine yesterday.

A mammoth balloon is being constructed at Nashville. It is to be one hundred and ten feet high, and one hundred and thirty feet in circumference; will weigh about one thousand pounds, and carry ten persons.

A Woman's Suffrage Convention is to be held at Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, on the 17th of September.

Ottawa, Illinois, was much excited on Saturday by reason of the nearly successful attempt of a brute named Richard Edgroomb, to commit a rape upon the person of a little girl aged eleven years, daughter of the Rev. C. H. Clarke, an Episcopal clergyman of that city. The popular indignation was so much aroused that it was deemed unsafe to bring the prisoner into court for examination, and there is still danger that the brute will be lynched.

Joseph Hughes, hostler, and Charles Arnold, watchman, at the Northwestern Tattersalls, corner of North State and Illinois streets, Chicago, went on a drunk Monday night. About three o'clock yesterday morning they returned to the Tattersalls, and soon got into a quarrel, when Hughes drew a pocket knife and stabbed Arnold to the heart, killing him instantly.

Hon. Frank Sherman, several times Mayor of Chicago, and owner of the Sherman House, is dangerously ill.

Choy Chew telegraphed from New York that himself and his friend and companion, Sing Man, would leave New York last evening for Chicago. They will reach there Thursday morning.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* from Jacksonville, Ill., says that two neighbors named Z. Rogers and Mahlon Chapman, residing in the southwestern part of Morgan county, went to a little town called Bethel, both got drunk and started for home in a wagon. Late at night the wagon stopped in front of Rogers's house. Chapman got out, leaving Rogers in the wagon, and went to his own house, got a double-barreled shot gun, returned to the wagon, where Rogers was still sitting, and deliberately discharged both barrels at Rogers's head, killing him instantly. Chapman then mounted a horse and escaped. The cause of the murder is unknown, but is supposed to have some reference to family troubles.

President Grant and party arrived in Harrisburg last evening, from Wilcox, Pa., and are the guests of General Cameron. They leave this morning to visit the iron and coal mines of Lebanon and Schuylkill counties.

The various committees of the Commercial Convention at Louisville have resolved to put up a suitable building for the October assemblage, no building in the city being large enough to accommodate the delegates. Over one hundred Northern Senators and Congressmen have written letters warmly indorsing the objects, and promising hearty co-operation and their own attendance. Large delegations will come from every State. At the request of the committees, Governor Stevenson will make the welcoming address.

The morocco factory of Freeman Sewale, in Charleston, Maine, was destroyed by fire last night, with a portion of its contents. Loss about $15,000, partially insured.

Capt. Abe McPike, a well-known steamboat man of St. Louis, lost his pocket-book on a street car last night. It contained $4,600 in money, and $10,000 in checks.

EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

His Indecision and Weakness of Purpose.

The well informed correspondent of the *Nation* states as follows the present position of Emperor Napoleon:

It would probably be impossible to find an example of any other sovereign in Europe who has given such a quick succession of proofs of irresolution in such a short space of time. But those who have been used to the Emperor since his early days feel no astonishment whatever at this excessive weakness of purpose, but say that in every occasion of his whole life, great or small, he has never had a will of his own. In truth, if you track back to the *coup d'etat*, you will find not so much Louis Napoleon as St. Arnaud, Fleury, de Morny—the men, in short, of desperate fortunes, who, having been made the confidants of the Prince's dreams, determined that they should become realities. *His* nerve failed him, according to the most reliable accounts, ten times every day. And so again with the Italian war of '59. If it had not been for Cavour and Orsini, that war would no more have taken place than has the war the Emperor has been dreaming of ever since the Prussian victories of '66. And again with Mexico; in the outset it was the determination of M. de Morny and the Empress combined which brought about that never-enough-to-be-reprobated expedition. The external world made its "Emperor" according to a species of traditional image, and set it up, and said "this is he;" but "he" was all the while nothing of the kind, as his intimates were forever repeating. After Mexico came Von Bismarck and the collapse of Austria; and a corresponding collapse became visible in the ruler of France. Since that day—since the day when there was really a man with a will in Europe—the phantom "ogre of the Seine" has vanished. Neither at home nor abroad has he any more terror spread around him, and the truth of Cardinal Antonelli's famous words has grown evident: "Walk up to him boldly, and he will always recede."

PROFESSOR WINLOCK, of Harvard College, was in Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday, and is bringing back the results of his observations on the eclipse. The *Courier* says: "His most remarkable discovery, however, far surpassing those of Janssen in India, is the presence of an ocean of magnesium in the sun. Of the six new lines discovered by him, four are magnesium. It is therefore unnecessary for any earth-born mortal to claim that he discovered the power that magnesium possesses for making a brilliant light. Of the five lines known before the discovery of the six new ones by Professor Winlock, four are known to be hydrogen. The constitution of the other is unknown."

SELLING CUBA TO THE UNITED STATES.

How Mr. Buchanan Had a Chance and Missed It.

Porfirio Valiente, the author of a recent publication on Cuba, prefaced by Edouard Laboulaye, states that during the Presidency of Mr. Polk, at a time when the Spanish treasury was exhausted, and a heavy war debt was pressing on the government, the then American Minister at Madrid proposed to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs the cession of Cuba. The proposition was favorably entertained, and the price of the "pearl" fixed at a hundred millions of dollars. The Cabinet at Washington approved of what was done, and authorized our Minister at Madrid to close the negotiation—endeavoring, if possible, to obtain a reduction in the price. Meantime the Secretary of the American Legation at Madrid, whom the Minister, on account of his ignorance of the Spanish language, had been obliged to call in as interpreter, visited Paris, where, at a dinner with some friends, he spoke of the negotiation. The intelligence was immediately transmitted to London by some one present, and, as a matter of course, the English Government interfered to prevent the consummation of the sale. Another illustration of the value of our system of regulating the civil service. We feel a reasonable certainty, says the *Nation*, that the author of this work must be the Don Porfirio Valiente long known here in New York as an ardent and intelligent champion of Cuban independence—the same who accompanied Lopez on his fatal expedition, afterwards practised law in this city, and for some time edited a paper in the Spanish language—*El Porvenir*.

THE INDIANA COAL FIELDS.

Discovery of an Immense Bed of Coal, Equal to the Pittsburgh Coal—Six Hundred Miles of Block Coal Thus far Discovered.

Professor Cox, the State Geologist of Indiana, recently returned to Indianapolis from a survey of the newly discovered coal fields of that State. The discovery was made in Owen county, and from thence the bed has been traced in a north-western direction through Clay, Vigo, Parke, Fountain and Warren counties, near the Illinois State line. It continues of about the same width—six miles—and from three to four feet thick to a point in Fountain county, about six miles south of Attica. At this point the sandstone underlying the bed comes up and cuts it out. The same bed appears about seven miles northwest of Attica, in Warren county, but is limited to a small extent of country, and is not so thick as the main bed. It thus appears that this bed of block coal, the value of which can hardly be over-estimated, instead of being confined to a small section of Clay county, where it was first discovered, extends in one solid mass six miles wide, and three or four feet thick, a distance of nearly one hundred miles in length. In addition to defining the northern limit of this bed of block coal, Professor Cox traced a most valuable body of coal extending along Coal Creek, in Fountain County. It is found in three seams, the upper one being from eighteen inches to two feet in thickness, the middle one from four and a half to five feet, and the lower one from six to seven feet; the aggregate depth of the three veins ranging from twelve to fourteen feet. In character it is of a semi-block formation, but partaking largely of the caking or bituminous quality. It is the opinion of Professor Cox that this coal may be used the same as the block coal for smelting iron without coking, although he has not fully tested its quality in this respect. As a heating coal it is of particular value, being free from sulphur and fully equal in every respect to what is known in Indiana as the Pittsburgh coal.

Professor Cox found traces of iron ore throughout this region, but not to a sufficient extent to run a furnace. The sandstone underlying the coal is excellent for building purposes, and is found in beds forty-eight feet thick. The limestone is found in a belt on the east side of the block coal seam, throughout its entire length, to any extent necessary for fluxing. In one place, on coal Creek, he found a vein of coal nine feet thick, but it did not extend to any great distance of this thickness. On Coal Creek, also, extensive veins of salt water may be found by boring, and in strength is fully equal to the Kanawha brine. It has been thoroughly tested, and 72.4 gallons of this brine will make a bushel—fifty pounds—of salt, while of the Kanawha brine, 75 gallons are required. This brine is comparatively free from impurities, also, and must prove highly valuable for mercantile purposes as soon as better communication is opened up with the outer world. This will soon be done. The people, everywhere that he has been, seem fully alive to the importance of the developments being made, and, without much noise, railways are being planned and arrangements made for speedily building them.

BREECHES.

Mrs. Stanton's Idea—The Sexes to Dress Alike.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

Mrs. E. C. Stanton, generalissimo of the female reformers, has issued a new general order directing an assault upon the key of the masculine situation, the very citadel of the man-tyrant's strength. She says:

"The true idea is for the sexes to dress as nearly alike as possible. We have seen several ladies dressed precisely like gentlemen, who appeared far more elegant and graceful than any real man we ever saw. A young lady in Fifth avenue dressed in male costume for years, traveling all over Europe and this country. She says it would have been impossible to have seen and known as much of life in woman's attire, and to have felt the independence and security she did, had her sex been proclaimed before all Israel and the sun. There are many good reasons for adopting male costume: First, it is the most convenient dress that can be invented; second, in it woman could secure equal wages with man for the same work; third, a concealment of sex would protect our young girls from those terrible outrages from brutal men reported in all our daily papers."

If Mrs. Stanton proposed to seize breeches merely as a matter of convenience, or for the double purpose of securing comfort and equal wages, we might be able to offer but a feeble resistance; but when she openly avows her purpose to use them as a disguise in which she may securely invade our privacy and play the spy in our councils of war, our arms are nerved for a desperate struggle. We can never suffer the woman in this way to discover, and so thwart, all our diabolical devices for her degradation. No, never! This concealment of sex is a fraud against which the male nature revolts. We don't want to be falling in love with young gentlemen by mistake, nor do we want them to be falling in love with our amiable self. We have heart-aches enough, in all conscience, without these superfluous heart-breaks. And, then, we don't believe their disguise will afford any considerable protection against "those terrible outrages of brutal men." On the contrary, we tremble for our own safety, and that is another reason why we should resist the assault upon our unmentionables.

But we console ourselves with the reflection that if our trousers are carried, all will not yet be lost. We shall be measurably secure until repeated assaults have battered us down to the stature of women, wrenched out our beards, hoisted our base voices into soprano, pared down our big feet and hands and noses, contracted our chests, expanded our hips, and parted our hair in the middle. These things accomplished, if we can be induced to climb on a chair at the approach of a mouse, and screech violently at the unexpected appearance of a spider, the metamorphosis will be complete, and we shall be at the mercy of brutal men, and compelled to suckle infants, sew on buttons, and do other disagreeable things, for women's wages. And then, how humiliating to think that when woman's victory is thus completed, she will appear far more elegant and graceful than any *real* man! The thing is dreadful to contemplate. Our nerves are only quiet when we reflect that in proportion as elegance and grace are more conspicuous in women, in the same proportion will the concealment of sex be turned into revealment. We should be thankful for even this little safeguard against the brutal men, this trifling protection against falling desperately in love with other men, to our undoing.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

International Congress in Favor of Reform.

The Executive Committee of the Prison Association of New York have been engaged for some months past in preparing the way for an international congress, to be held in one of the European capitals during the autumn of 1870, or in the spring or early summer of the following year. The scope of the proposed congress is broad, and covers the vast range of social problems which fall under the head of criminal law reform and penitentiary and correctional discipline. It is intended that it shall be composed of delegates commissioned by the governments of Europe, Canada, and the United States, as well as by societies and associations devoted specially or incidentally to the care of public offenders. Favorable responses have been already received from a large number of gentlemen interested in questions of this nature; but the committee still desire the expression of choice as to the time and place of meeting, and the particular topics which may be profitably entertained and discussed by such an assemblage. It is understood that the decision will be finally made at the meeting of the Committee in September.

OHIO POLITICS.

The Republican Senatorial Convention, comprising the counties of Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs and Vinton, met on Friday. Hon. M. C. Jones, of Vinton, was nominated by acclamation, and the Hon. Thomas A. Welch, of Meigs, on the first ballot, the district being entitled to an additional Senator this fall.

The State Temperance Convention, which recently met at Urbana, ignored the action of the Mansfield Convention, which put in nomination a Temperance State Ticket, and resolved that it did not favor the project of a temperance political party. The Urbana Convention was composed of the strong men of the State, and its action will be the rule on that question. J. E. Ingersoll, the Mansfield Convention's candidate for Governor, has declined.

WE learn from the Philadelphia *Ledger* that another general strike is predicted as near at hand in both the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions, following the action of the Mauch Chunk meeting of the 12th inst. This verified, will additionally complicate affairs between the buyer and seller, and the consumer will have his embarrassment at "the situation," in all probability to estimate in paying considerably more for the next orders he may forward. Already the Schuylkill operators have attempted to move with the Lehigh operators, asking for a joint convention in this city for Friday, 13th inst., which did not occur, however, though several Schuylkill collieries are now and have been for several days idle, for the reason of differences on the pay and like issues between the operators and operatives.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

MEXICO.

Conspiracy Against Juarez's Life.

The Principal Conspirators Arrested—No Conscription for the Army—Indian Revolt in Yucatan Growing Serious—Damage by Inundations.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 13, *via* HAVANA, August 17.—The conspiracy against the life of President Juarez, the discovery of which has already been reported, was completely frustrated. All the principal conspirators, including five generals, were captured. One of the latter has since escaped from prison, and is in Michoacon. A number of persons arrested in connection with this plot have been set at liberty.

The Mexican army is to be filled up by enlistment instead of conscription. Recruiting parties will be sent throughout the country, and extra inducements offered.

Senor Salahan, formerly Chairman of the Mexican Boundary Commission, has become insane.

A copy of the treaty between Mexico and the North German Confederation has been forwarded to Berlin for ratification.

The Indian revolt in Yucatan is growing more serious. The Indians are 1,000 strong and their numbers are increasing. They have burned seven haciendas near Isamal. The Cuban residents of Merida have offered their services to the Government to assist in the defense of the city. Two Indian chiefs have been captured in Chiapas and shot.

The revolution in the State of Tamaulipas is ended. The pronunciados have been dispersed and are asking for amnesty.

The question of States' Rights, which caused the difficulty in Queretaro, has not yet been settled.

Inundations in the State of Jalisco have caused great damage.

THE DROUGHT.

Reports from All Parts of the South.

LOUISVILLE, August 11.—No rain fell last week. There was a heavy rain Sunday and showers yesterday and last night. The corn was greatly benefited, but the crop will be short.

SELMA, ALA., August 17.—The weather for the past two weeks has been clear and dry, which caused cotton to shed young forms considerably. Yesterday there was a fine rain and another this afternoon will cause the cotton to stop shedding. The weather cannot affect the corn crop as it is already made.

MERIDEN, MISS., August 17.—The weather the past week has been dry and hot, with no rain. The corn is not suffering much for rain, as the crop is about made. It is hardly an average yield.

LEWISTOWN, ME., August 17.—Late intelligence from various counties in this State show that the potato crop has been seriously injured by the drought, and the crop will be light.

RICHMOND, August 17.—No rains have fallen here during the past week, nor for some time previously. The drought is general and excessive. The crop is materially shortened, if not a total failure.

COLUMBUS, S. C., August 17.—The weather the past week was dry and hot until yesterday, when a fine rain fell. A full average crop of corn is anticipated.

COLUMBUS, GA., August 17.—The weather has been excessively warm and dry for the past four weeks. This only slightly injured the late corn crops. There was a good rain yesterday, and a light shower to-day, which greatly benefited the late corn crop.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 17.—The weather the past week has been dry and warm. This has had a good effect on the corn crop, which is well matured in this State.

MOBILE, August 17.—The corn crop is made. The weather has had no effect. With the exception of a few localities the crop is bad. Taking the average yield of the country tributary to Mobile there will not be enough to last through to the next crop season. Cotton accounts are very favorable, with the promise of an increased yield over last year.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., August 17.—Cotton is suffering from rust, and the caterpillar reported on many plantations. The corn crop is made, and will be a very good one in this section. The first rain for ten days fell this afternoon. It promised to be a heavy one.

NEW ORLEANS, August 17.—The weather is hot, with showers daily. This does not affect the corn crop, as it is made.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., August 17.—The weather for a week or ten days past has been excessively warm, mercury from 85° to 98°, with several fine rain falls, and the prospects for a full crop of corn is considered generally good. All other crops are unusually large.

In North Carolina yesterday, there was a little rain, scarcely sufficient to lay the dust. The corn crop in the vicinity of Raleigh is suffering very much. It is thought the yield this year will not exceed two-thirds of that of last. There was a very fine rain yesterday, but it is feared it came too late to benefit the early corn. The weather is very warm.

A Galveston, Texas, telegram says: "It has rained three days and been clear four days during the past seven. The corn crop is abundant all over the State, and the rains cannot injure it."

A Columbus, Miss., dispatch says: "The weather during the past week has been dry and fine, but to-day rain fell. There will be about half a crop of corn. The cotton crop promises to be a fair one.

Information from all parts of Tennessee leaves little doubt that the corn and cotton crops have been materially injured by the drought, which has prevailed for a month past. The corn is almost beyond redemption.

TEMPERANCE.

State Temperance Convention of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, August 17.—The State Temperance convention, called by the prohibitionists, met to-day. There were three hundred delegates present. Hon. Whiting Griswold was temporary, and Hon. P. M. Aldrich, permanent President. Several addresses in favor of prohibition were delivered this afternoon. A motion was made to appoint delegates to the Chicago National Convention. After considerable discussion it was adopted, and a list of delegates from different parts of the State appointed. The report of the Committee on Credentials was then read, showing that 211 towns were represented by 1,426 delegates.

The committee on address and resolutions then made their report. The address is brief, summing up the arguments in favor of prohibition. It urges the people to elect prohibition representatives to the Legislature, and declares that whichever party will adopt the principle of prohibition will win such success as was never before given it. The resolutions favor sustaining the prohibitory law on account of the beneficial results thus far derived from it; call on the parties of the Commonwealth to insert in their platforms approval of prohibition as a principle right in itself, and of the highest benefit to the people; declare that the party that for nearly twenty years has controlled the administration of the State Government is especially bound to recognize these principles if it would continue to direct the councils of the State; thank the constables of the State for their faithfulness in executing the law; recognize the various services of Governor Claflin in the cause of prohibition, and recommend the establishment of a daily morning paper to be devoted to the cause in Boston. After the reading of the address and resolutions, a discussion arose upon the resolutions thanking the constabulary, and indorsing Governor Claflin. Members complained that the chief constable had not done his duty, and some of Governor Claflin's judges drank wine. The discussion was exciting. The address and all the resolutions were finally adopted, and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

CUBA.

Speech of Captain General De Rodas.

HAVANA, August 17.—At the opening of the Casino Espanol, Captain General De Rodas made a speech. He congratulated the gentlemen who had established the institution, on having carried out an idea pregnant with good results. He believed it would serve to tighten the bonds of affection that should unite good Spaniards on both sides of the ocean. He warned the members of this as well as those of similar associations that they should avoid political discussion, otherwise their reunions would degenerate into political or revolutionary clubs, presenting obstacles to good government. The President of the casino and editors of the *Prensa* made replies fully according with the sentiments of the Captain General.

Legislative Reform.

Thd Utica *Morning Herald* has an article upon honest legislators. It declares that the necessity of our politics is the participation of our best men, who do not seek office, and have no personal end to subserve in legislation. Without their help no system can work well, and no adequate remedy can be devised for the evils from which we suffer. If the honest men and good citizens in the Republican party, in any district, choose to do so, they can dictate who shall be put in nomination for office. They must say, and say early, that they do care about the character of candidates, and that they will not support persons who are tainted and corrupt. Knaves and speculators in nearly every case slip in through the neglect of the body of electors, and weak men fail at Albany, because they are not made to feel that their constituents know their daily walk and conversation and are watching their career. No substitute can be invented for this care and activity of quiet citizens. The brand must be set upon speculators in legislation, and those who tolerate it. Individuals who have become tainted must be set aside as unworthy of trust. The politicians of easy virtue must have no official position to put into the market. The conscience of the community must make itself felt. The constituents must protect their own character. They must say at the outset of every political canvass, and say it emphatically, that only honest, worthy men will be accepted as candidates, and they must scan the character of individuals offered, and follow legislators when chosen, with friendly counsel and discriminating support.

ASLEEP AT A CHURCH DOOR.—A colored man named Charles Edmunds was found slumbering on the steps of the Episcopal Church, on Union avenue, Allegheny City, Sunday evening. He made a determined resistance to an attempt to arrest him, but was finally overpowered and taken to the lock-up. He was yesterday committed to jail for twenty days.

SENT UP.—"Snibs" Arnold was committed to jail for thirty days by Mayor Brush yesterday.

CITY MATTERS.

The Boat Race Made at Last.

The parties concerned in the Hamill-Coulter boat race met at the La Belle saloon, on Smithfield street, yesterday morning, and after a rather prolonged session, Mr. Holthouse accepted Mr. David Carroll as referee. Five o'clock Thursday afternoon was fixed as the time for the race, and the articles of agreement were signed. The articles are the same as before, except that the stakes are changed, and an additional article provides for the rowing of the McKee Club six-oared boat between the contestants. Mr. Daniel O'Neill was selected as stake holder, and the final deposits will be made this evening. Pool selling will take place at Kennedy's saloon, Smithfield street, this evening.

Again Given into the Hands of Her Grand Parents.

Last March, it will be remembered, a *habeas corpus* case was argued in the District Court before Judge Kirkpatrick, a little child of Mr. W. H. H. Whiting, of Louisville, having been left with Mr. James Dignam, who had the child given into the hands of the Guardians of the Poor, that it might be indentured to him, his family wishing to adopt it. The child was, by the opinion of the Court, given over to the mother of Mr. Whiting and subsequently taken to Louisville. By a private letter received from Mr. Dignam's family, who have since removed to Columbus, Ind., it appears that the child has been returned to them by the father, he stating that he was under a misapprehension of the time he granted the Power of Attorney by which the child was taken, and on ascertaining the true position of affairs, he was willing the child should remain with its grand parents.

ANOTHER SHOOTING AFFRAY.—About seven o'clock last evening, a shooting affray occurred on Pennsylvania avenue, near Pride street, a man named Chas. Good being shot in the knee by Elisha Hague. The shooting took place at Good's saloon, on the avenue mentioned. Hague and Good had a difficulty in reference to a dog, during which the former drew a pistol and fired at Good, the ball entering his leg at the knee. Hague afterwards went before Alderman Humbert and entered bail for his appearance.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss M. Markham, late Associate Principal of Irving Institute, will open a school for young ladies and Misses on Monday, September 6th, in the rooms formerly occupied by the Curry Institute, 52 and 54 St. Clair street. Miss Markham is a well known and accomplished educator, and her school will rapidly fill up with pupils.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.—Officer Dressler, of the Mayor's police, yesterday arrested a negro, a fugitive from justice from Lancaster county, Pa. The darkey was charged with affiliation before a Justice of the Peace of Lancaster, but some days ago skipped his bail. He was taken back last evening.

AN ALLEGED HORSE THIEF.—George W. Hinkle has been arrested in Upshur county, West Virginia, charged with having stolen a horse some time since in Indiana county, this State. He has been committed to jail to wait the action of the authorities of the latter county.

INQUEST HELD.—Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday on the body reported as being found in the Monongahela river. The body was identified as that of Hugh McCoy, an old man sixty-three years of age, who resided at Soho. A verdict of found drowned was rendered.

COMMITTEE MEETING.—The Union Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny county will hold a meeting in the District Court room at two o'clock this afternoon.

PIC-NIC.—The Relief Steam Fire Engine Company will hold a grand social pic-nic at McFarland's Grove to-day.

Preserve Your Fruit in the Bennett Jar.

The best Fruit Preserver known. Perfection reached at last. No nails, no strips of iron or pebbles required. All Glass Fruit Jars without the Bennett improvement are liable to break. Sold by all reliable stores throughout the United States. Manufactured by Bennetts & Fawcett, No. 31 Diamond alley, who also keep other Glass, Earthern and Stone Fruit Jars on hand. MWF

DIED:

HERRON—On Monday night, at 11½ o'clock, at the residence of her husband, Samuel E. Herron, Esq., corner of Penn and Twenty-fifth streets, Mrs. MARY JANE HERRON, in the fifty-first year of her age.

Funeral at 2½ o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MEEKER—On Tuesday, August 17th, at the late residence of Col. Wm. L. Miller, of Port Perry, Mrs. SARAH MEEKER, aged eighty-eight years.

Funeral THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—CHAMBER WORK—BY A respectable Woman. Good references given. Apply at 197 First avenue.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A PRACTICAL Engineer of seven years' experience. References good. Address E. A. COBB, Box 590, Pittsburgh, Penna.

WANTED—COMMISSION—A COMMISSION for the purchase of Wheat. References given and required, and letters of inquiry promptly answered. Address "Grain," Wooster Summit, Wayne county, Ohio.

WANTED—TO INVEST—$16,000 IN Mortgages on City Property. Address Cashier, Commercial office. tf

WANTED—TO LOAN—$12,000 FOR two years, interest payable quarterly. Persons having this amount to loan will please address Box 547, Pittsburgh P. O., stating rates. The security is good and undisputed.

WANTED—TEACHER—TO TAKE charge of the Mercer, Pa., Union School. Good salary. School opens September 20, 1869. Address M. ZAHNIZER, Mercer, Pa.

WANTED—TO SAWMILL MEN—A Situation in a Mill as Sawyer, Engineer, or to have charge of all the Machinery of a well regulated Mill of any style. Believing that I can give entire satisfaction, I take this method of securing a good situation. Reference given if required. Address R. E. COYLE, Clark P. O., Mercer county, Pa.

WANTED—1,000 MEN—WANTED TO sell the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine on salary. Address Lock Box 368, or call between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M., at our Office, 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Applicants must come well recommended. WM. SUMMER & CO

WANTED—HELP—SEVERAL GIRLS for city and country; several Men want farm-work and gardening. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 St. Clair street.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS—BY A PRIVATE family in the vicinity of East Liberty, a Young Woman to do Sewing. She must be experienced in the use of the Wilcox & Gibbs Machine. Apply at the Rooms of the Empire Machine, No. 49 St. Clair street, (Carson Bros.,) between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., Pittsburgh.

WANTED—LOT—TO BUY A LOT ON easy terms, or House and Lot, if the owner will take the rent as part payment for same. Address, stating location and price, Box Elba, Commercial office.

WANTED—COOK—A GOOD COOK IN a private family in the vicinity of East Liberty. None but a thoroughly competent person need apply. Apply at the Commercial Counting Room.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—FIRST-CLASS Mortgages in large sums. City Property preferred. S. N. LIGHTNER, 58 Fourth avenue. tf

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—TO MANUFACTURERS—A party willing to invest $8,000 to $10,000 wishes to enter as active Partner in an established and profitable manufacturing business. Address W. R. E., Commercial office. All communications strictly confidential.

PERSONAL—EVERY ONE SEEKING A Home can save time, trouble and money by procuring a copy of the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register." You can not fail to get suited out of the large list it contains. It is given away "gratis," or will be sent by mail "free" to any one requesting it. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Publishers and Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. tf

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

27. WANTED—
50 Laboring Men for Railroad.
20 Laboring Men for City.
10 Agents to sell by Sample.
5 Men to work in Brickyard.
4 Stonemasons.
1 Tinner to work on Fruit Cans.
1 Carriage Driver.
1 Wagonmaker.
1 Wagon Blacksmith.
2 Farm Hands.

27. SERVANT GIRLS WAGES FROM $2 00 to $4 00 per week.
5 Cooks for Country.
5 General Housework for Country.
2 Cooks for City.
4 General Housework for City.
2 for Dining Room.
2 for Chamber-work.

27. THE BEST POSITIONS OBTAINED for Clerks, Bookkeepers and Salesmen. Help of all kinds furnished on short notice. Applicants by mail desiring information will please enclose 25 cents. All orders promptly attended to. Apply to or address S. T. MELLER, Employment and Real Estate Agent, 27 Sixth street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED second-story Rooms, one front and one back. Apply at 152 Third avenue.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM—ON ST. Clair street, with large Show Window; has been newly painted and papered. Inquire at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A NEATLY FURNISHED front Room, suitable for Lodging Room. Address Box V, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—HALL—THE HALL OVER the Third National Bank, No. 146 Wood street, formerly occupied by the Board of Trade. The Hall is newly fitted up and furnished; and will seat two hundred persons. It is suitable for a Church, Sunday School, Building or other Associations. Also, Offices and Desk Room. Light and heat furnished. Apply to J. H. WHITE, No. 92 Diamond street.

STONE AND CHINAWARE.

FOR SALE—TEA SETS—ELEGANT China Tea Sets, at R. E. BREED & CO.'S, No. 100 Wood street.

FOR SALE—TOILET SETS—BEAUTIFUL Toilet Sets, at R. E. BREED & CO.'S, No. 100 Wood street.

FOR SALE—DINNER SETS, ETC.—Every variety of Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets, at R. E. BREED & CO.'S, No. 100 Wood street.

FOR SALE—VASES, ETC—BEAUTIFUL Parian Vases, Statuettes and Busts, at R. E. BREED & CO.'S, 100 Wood street.

FOR SALE—CHINAWARE, ETC—ALL kinds of China, Cut Glass, Stone and Silver-plated Ware at R. E. BREED & CO.'S, No. 100 Wood street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE FOURTEEN BARREL Oil Refinery and Tanks, all complete; one 20-horse Engine and Boiler, 40 inches by 18 feet. Apply to or address D. DOUDS, New Castle, Pa.

FOR SALE—HORSES—A SPAN OF fine Carriage Horses, seven years old, perfectly kind and gentle; both good saddle Horses. A bargain can be had by calling to day, at B. F. McVEY'S Livery Stables, No. 45 Irwin street.

LARD OIL—EXTRA NO. 1 AND NO. 2, manufactured by F. SELLERS & CO., corner Penn and Tenth streets.

FOR SALE—50 BARRELS BEST NORTH Carolina Tar, in lots to suit purchasers. FULTON, BOLLMAN & CO., 111 Water street.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY McKEE & CO.'S, Manufacturers, 58 Smithfield street. W

BEST SEWER PAVING AND BUILDING BRICK IN THE MARKET—30 to 40 thousand per day, at Gard Brick Co.'s Works, corner Duncan and Erin streets. W. H. SCOTT, Supt. eodtf

FOR SALE—MATCHED HORSES—A pair of small black well matched barouche Horses. They are stylish and handsome. Price, Three Hundred Dollars. Can be seen at No. 113 Center avenue. J. K. MOORHEAD.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND STEAM Engine in thorough repair, 9 inch Cylinder, 3 feet stroke, at McKeesport. JOHN H. FAIRBANK.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES AND Good Will of a Retail Hat, Cap, Notion and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store. For information apply at 251 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes kept constantly on hand. Fine Boilers on hand, from 10 feet up to 28 feet long. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. and C. R. W., Allegheny city. tf

ROSIN—200 BARRELS ROSIN FOR sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., 76 Wood street.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE—THE new two story (pressed brick front) House, on Beech street, Allegheny, contains 11 Rooms, Washhouse, with stationary Tubs hot and cold Water; Stable and Coach House, side Yard and Garden. The House is finished in the best style, with Marble Mantles and Hearths, Speaking Tubes, Bath Room and Water Closet, Marble Washstands and Furnace. Apply to J. S. BELL, at Bates & Bell's, or on the premises. tf

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY PROPERTY—Brick House and Lot of about two Acres, conveniently located to the two cities. Will be sold cheap for cash or part cash, balance on time. For particulars inquire or address W. A. SHINN, Attorney-at-Law, corner Grant and Diamond streets.

FOR SALE—WOOD STREET PROPERTY—That Valuable Lot, 24x60, on which is erected a substantial three-story Brick Building, No. 81 Wood street, and formerly occupied by the subscriber as a Music Store. For further particulars apply to C. C. MELLOR, No. 53 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LAND—THE valuable Pine Timber Lands, known as the Howe, Blake & Co. Lands—about 5,000 Acres—lying on Blyson Run and Mill Creek, in Clarion and Jefferson counties, will be sold in one lot, or in lots of reasonable size to suit purchasers. Terms liberal. Apply to subscriber, American House, Brookville, Penna. HARRISON BLAKE. FW

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—A GREAT chance for speculation is now offered in the sale of two Acres of Ground, situated at the junction on the Panhandle and Monongahela Valley Railroad, in the new city of South Pittsburgh. The Stone which is on the premises would more than pay for the price of the Land, leaving Building Lots of great value, whenever the stone should have been taken out and the place be leveled. The Quarry has been in successful operation some years ago, and with little outlay could be reopened and advantageously worked by supplying building and ballasting material to the aforesaid Railroad Company. For further particulars apply at DALY'S, corner of Fifth avenue and Ross street. tf

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

LIBERTY STREET
BOOK STORE.

NEW BOOKS.

RUSKIN—Queen of the Air	$1 00
CLASS AND DESK A. S. SCHOOL MANUAL OF OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT. 2 vols.	3 50
ASPASIA—an Autobiography. By C. Holland	1 25
SIDNEY ELLIOTT—a Novel	1 50
FIFTY MILLIONS—a Novel. By Countess Dash	60
OUR OWN BIRDS OF THE U. S.	1 50
FAMOUS LONDON MERCHANTS	1 00
BURIED CITIES OF CAMPANIA; or Pompeii and Herculaneum	1 25
CHRISTIAN SINGERS OF GERMANY	2 00
DOCTRINE OF HOLY SPIRIT—Walker	1 50
LIVING QUESTIONS—Walker	1 50
CREDO	1 50

R. S. DAVIS & CO.,
193 LIBERTY STREET.

School Books, School Books
AT PUBLISHERS' PRICES.

Vacation is nearly ended and now is the time for Dealers to supply themselves.

WE ARE JUST RECEIVING ALL OF
The Newest Editions.
ALSO, ONE LARGE LOT OF
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
BOUGHT ESPECIALLY FOR THE TRADE.
J. R. WELDIN & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
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Methodist Book Depository.

METHODISTS AND OTHERS INTENDING TO GO TO
CAMP MEETING,
WILL NEED
The Standard Singer,
Revivalist,
Hallowed Songs,
Chapel Melodies,
Select Melodies,
Singing Pilgrim,
Musical Leaves,
Fresh Leaves,
Bright Jewels.

New Hymn and Tune Books, Hymn Books, Disciplines, Books of Devotion, &c.

☞ SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS will be made with those who BUY TO SELL again during Camp Meeting Season.

Apply immediately at
129 SMITHFIELD STREET.
JOSEPH HORNER,
AGENT.
tf

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA
Military Academy,
AT
Chester, Delaware County, Pa.,
(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

The Eighth Annual Session commences THURSDAY, September 2. The Buildings are new and very complete in all their appointments. Very thorough instruction in English, Ancient and Modern Languages. Two Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy devote their time exclusively to the Department of Mathematics and Engineering. Careful attention is given to the Moral and Religious Culture of Cadets. Circulars may be obtained of C. H. PAULSON, Esq., 40 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or of

Col. THEODORE HYATT,
President P. M. A., Chester, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
Military Academy,
AT EVERGREEN HAMLET,
NEAR PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Fourth Year commences WEDNESDAY, September 1st. For terms, &c., apply either at the Academy, or by letter, addressed to the President,

Col. T. F. LEHMANN,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,
TROY, NEW YORK.

Very thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy, and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens September 8. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MOUNTAIN SEMINARY,
Birmingham, Huntingdon Co., Pa.,
OPENS ITS NEXT SESSION SEPTEMBER 2.
For Circulars address
L. G. GRIER, Principal.
References: Dr. Jas. King and Wm. M. Lyon, Pittsburgh.

Great Bargains, Great Bargains
AT
W. W. MOORHEAD'S,
81 MARKET STREET.

One of the finest assortments of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES in the city.

PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, at Greatly Reduced Prices.
STRAW GOODS, FLOWERS and RIBBONS, at Very Low Prices.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, SILK SCARFS, FANCY GOODS and NOTIONS.
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
In Underwear, Collars, Socks, Suspenders, Gloves, Fancy Bows, Ties, White Shirts, Striped and Barred Shirts, in every variety, at
W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market Street.
MWF

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues)....$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

MISS M. MARKHAM,
(Late Associate Principal of Irving Institute),
WILL OPEN A SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES,
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1869,

At the Rooms lately occupied by the Curry Institute, Nos. 52 and 54 SIXTH STREET, (late St. Clair).

Circulars will be issued in a few days, or any information relating to the School may be obtained of Miss MARKHAM, at 312 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

HO FOR THE
HAMILL AND COULTER BOAT RACE.

The fine Passenger Steamer ECHO No. 3, will leave foot of Wood street, at 3 o'clock P. M., stopping at Ferry Landing, Birmingham. Excursion Tickets for sale on Boat, or by

J. B. CONWAY & CO., Agents.

TO LET,
NORTH AVENUE RESIDENCE.

That fine new Residence on North avenue, near to Irwin avenue, Allegheny city, is now for rent. It contains 13 large Rooms, with Bath, Closets, Pantries, Cedar Wardrobe Room, Wash-house, Range and every convenience. Splendid view of the Park. Apply at A. LEGGATE'S Real Estate Office, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between W. B. LUPTON, P. LE GOULLEN and G. W. COWAN, under the name and style of the Pittsburgh Roofing Company, has been this day dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm are informed that W. B. LUPTON and P. LE GOULLEN alone are authorized to settle the business of said firm, and that they will not recognize any payments made to said Cowan.

W. B. LUPTON,
P. LE GOULLEN.

NOTICE.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that the Ewalt Street Bridge Company, as authorized by law, will commence the construction of their Bridge across the Allegheny river, opposite Ewalt street, (now Fortythird street), Pittsburgh, and that during the time of such construction, viz: from the present date until December 1, 1869, navigation of said river, will be necessarily obstructed at the points where the piers of said Bridge are to be located, to wit: At points 239, 478 and 717 feet distant, respectively, from high water mark on the Pittsburgh side of said river.

FELICIAN SLATAPER,
Civil Engineer.

Pittsburgh, August 17, 1869.

Sale of Unserviceable Army Stores,
CANADA.

CONTROL OFFICE, MONTREAL, August 14, 1869.

Tenders in Duplicate (marked on the Envelope Tenders for Ordnance), will be received by the Deputy Controller until Noon, on the 31st August next, for the purchase of the undermentioned quantities of OLD IRON ORDNANCE, &c:

Montreal,	189 cwt.
Quebec,	2,560 cwt.
Kingston,	6,021 cwt.
Toronto,	276 cwt.
Fort Messissague, Niagara,	489 cwt.

Parties can tender for the whole or any portion of the above Metal.

Forms and conditions of Tender, with any further information that may be required, can be obtained on application at the Military Store Offices, at Montreal, Toronto, Quebec and Kingston. No tender will be noticed unless made in duplicate and on the Form printed for the purpose.

Produce Market Report,
CORRECTED WEEKLY,
Expressly for Shippers and Dealers,
BY
Samuel Devol,
SUCCESSOR TO MORRISON & DEVOL,
General Commission Merchant,
75 WATER STREET.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, August 18, 1869.

Review of the Market.

Business for this season of the year continues fairly active, and some little improvement can be noted in a few articles. The Fruit and Vegetable Market have been well supplied and prices are daily lessening. Old Red Winter Wheat has become scarce, and prices are firm with slight advance. The market is well supplied with new Oats, and prices are easy and tame. Corn remains unchanged. Barley dull. Rye is nominally unchanged. Barley less active. Eggs remain quiet and prices without noticeable change.

Below is our corrected report, which is from store, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market is well supplied with all grades, and prices range from $1 75 to $3 00, as to condition and size of barrel.

BEANS—Are inactive and nominally the same; concessions are daily made by dealers in order to effect sales. We quote choice Navy at $1 75 to $2 00.

BUTTER—The market is less firm and a decrease in the demand is very evident. There is more inquiry for the finer grades, while the inferior are dull and much neglected. Best make 25 to 26c; good and sweet, 22 to 23c; common and store packed, 20 to 21c; cooking and grease, 15 to 16c.

BACON, LARD, &c.—Market firm and unchanged. Mess Pork, $34 00 to $34 50; canvassed S. C. Hams, 23 to 23½c, plain canvassed Hams, 21 to 22c; plain Country Hams, 19c; Breakfast Bacon, 22c; S. C. Shoulders, 15½ to 16c; Plain Shoulders, 15 to 15½c; Clear Sides, 18 to 19c; Ribbed Sides, 17½ to 18c. Dried Beef 21½c. Lard in tierces, 19½ to 20c in buckets and jars, 21c; country in kegs, 19 to 19½c. City rendered Tallow 11½c; country 10½c.

CHEESE—Firm and unchanged. Western Reserve 13 to 14c; Ohio Factory, 14 to 15c; Ohio Goshen, 15 to 16c; N. Y. Goshen 16 to 17c.

CORN MEAL—Little doing; market unchanged. Kiln dried Yellow, $4 00 ℔ bbl of 4 bush; 90c to $1 00 ℔ bush; white a shade less; unbolted, $1 60 to $1 65 ℔ 100 lbs.

EGGS—The receipts have been fully sufficient to supply all demands. All shipments by freight, and especially those that have not been candled, are sold by count, loss off, and most having heated, the loss runs from 10 to 20 dozen ℔ bbl. We would advise all shippers to candle all eggs, pack in oats or kiln dried rye straw, and ship by express. Chaff, with new hay on top, will do. All shipments of such will be almost a total loss to shippers. We quote warranted fresh, 15c.

DRIED FRUIT—The season for Dried Fruit is over and we omit quotations.

GREEN FRUIT—The market is over-supplied, and quotations for round lots can scarcely be maintained. Peaches, $1 25 to $1 75 ℔ box; Tomatoes, 50 to 75 ℔ bush; Pears, $5 00 to $4 50 ℔ bbl; Blackberries, $1 00 to $1 25 ℔ bucket; Plums, $4 00 ℔ box; Onions, $4 00 to $3 50 ℔ bbl.

FLOUR—Market remains firm but quiet. Demand chiefly limited to supplying immediate wants. Holders of choice brands are obstinate in their views regarding figures. Other grades remain quiet and unchanged. Our quotations are for brands well known to the trade. All Winter Wheat, warranted $7 00 to $7 50; choice Spring, $6 50 to $6 75; in sacks, 25c less.

GRAIN—There is not the activity that is usually felt at this period of the year. Buyers are anxiously awaiting a further concession in price before beginning operations. Old Winter Wheat may be noted a shade firmer at $1 40 to $1 45; new Wheat, $1 30, $1 35 and $1 40. Barley continues dull and unchanged, at $1 15. New Rye, $1 10 to $1 15; old, $1 18 to $1 20. Prime Yellow Corn still commands $1 00 from first hands; $1 05 from store. Old Oats are very scarce and quickly turned, at 60 to 62c from first hands. New Oats are arriving freely; sales at 50c from first hands, and to arrive, buyer furnishing sacks, 45c.

POTATOES—Market continues well supplied; sales at $1 50 to $1 75 ℔ bbl, as to size and condition.

POULTRY—Spring Chickens, 55 to 60c ℔ pair, by the coop.

SEEDS—Flax remains quiet, at $2 45 to $2 50. Little doing in Grass varieties.

SORGHUM—No change and but few sales; choice, 50 to 60c; other grades 29 to 35c, as to quality.

OIL BARRELS—The suspension of navigation below have caused receipts to stop, and prices can be noted a shade firmer, though with but few sales. We quote 21 inch, $1 75.

SUNDRIES—No. 1 Lard Oil, $1 40; No. 2, $1 05; Beeswax, 40c; Pure Cider Vinegar, 22 to 23c; Wine Vinegar, 25c; Sweet Cider, $8 00 to $9 00 ℔ bbl; mixed rags, 4½c; Country Soap, 6½c; Peanuts, 12½c; Live Geese Feathers, 80c to $1 00; Honey, in comb, 25c; Husk, 2½ to 3c ℔ lb; Salt, $1 90 to $2 00. White Lime, $1 50 ℔ bbl.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore doing a General Commission Business, under the name of MORRISON & DEVOL, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. MORRISON retiring, his entire interest having been purchased by SAML. DEVOL, who will continue the business as usual, at 75 WATER STREET.

J. C. MORRISON,
SAML. DEVOL.

Pittsburgh, August 17, 1869.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM OF MORRISON & DEVOL, I take great pleasure in recommending my late partner in the continuance of the General Produce Commission Business to the patronage of the public.

J. C. MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, August 17, 1869.

THE UNDERSIGNED, SUCCESSOR TO MORRISON & DEVOL, will continue the General Commission Business, at the old stand, 75 Water street. Thanking Consignors and Customers for their liberal patronage in the past, I would respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

SAML. DEVOL.

NEW PAINT.

To Dealers and Consumers of Paint.

Harris Patent Paint
Fire and Weather Proof,
LETTERS PATENT JULY 3, 1866.

Is an entirely new article, produced under Letters Patent granted to JOS. B. HARRIS, in the United States and Great Britain.

It is as near AN ABSOLUTE NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT as can be produced, and as far superior to all other so-called

FIRE-PROOF PAINT,

As Pure White Lead is to Byraties. It spreads fifty per cent. more (while costing 25 per cent. less) than the best White Lead, does not blister or peel, and is entirely free from the poisonous character of Lead and other Paints. The material from which this Paint is produced has never been used in commerce before, and is an additional illustration of the wise economy of nature. All that is asked is

A FAIR TRIAL,

And to that end we offer it to the public, CHALLENGING COMPETITION AS TO ECONOMY, DURABILITY, PROTECTION FROM FIRE, as well as to ease and comfort to the Painter working and using this Paint. ☞ Liberal Discount to the Trade.

BUY AND TRY
The Harris Patent Paint.
ADDRESS
HARRIS PATENT PAINT CO.,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
tf

A NEW SENSATION,
AROMATIC FURNITURE POLISH
Perfumes and cleans the apartments. For sale by
JOSEPH FLEMING, Sole Agent,
No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1869.

THE report which reaches us from Chicago, that Gen. GRANT has tendered the post of Secretary of War to Gen. J. M DODGE, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, in the place of Gen. RAWLINS, whose failing health compels him to seek retirement, has an air of probability. True or false, Gen. DODGE would fill well Gen. RAWLINS's place.

THE articles, the second number of which appears in our columns to-day, on the manufacture of iron and steel in Pittsburgh, probably embody a fuller and more accurate history of those two staples than has yet been written. Commencing with the earliest days here, the growth and history of what are now the two heaviest branches of our manufactures, will be brought down to the present day, and illustrated with statistics and personal narrative, which will render the series interesting and reliable.

THE proceedings of the Democratic County Convention will be found in another column. There was an animated contest, among the more ambitious members of the party, for "places of honor" upon the ticket, and a stranger looking in upon the Convention might have inferred that the party was actually in the ascendency here, rather than in a hopeless minority. The resolutions have the merit of brevity, and are couched in tolerably fair English—two facts which show conclusively that the zealous but eccentric R. H. KERR had neither part nor lot in framing them. But the nominations and the platform have both been made for "buncombe," and it matters little how they were made or who made them. The ticket is a weak one; but, being a mere matter of form, will serve the purposes of the party.

CHICAGO and other cities of the West are clamorous for cheaper coal, as the one thing necessary to their prosperity If Chicago only knew it, in nothing has she a deeper interest than in Railroad competition between that city and Pittsburgh. With this she would have our coal laid down at her door at materially cheaper freight charges. This, however, would not be the extent to which coal would be cheapened to her. Competition would spring up in the business, of which she would directly reap the benefit. While Chicago has been strengthening herself by building roads in every other direction and linking to herself nearly every other interest, she has entirely overlooked this, and made no provision for one of her greatest and most rapidly increasing necessities. This, to a considerable extent, is true also of other cities, which might otherwise at once assume a manufacturing importance, and be benefited in every respect that cheap fuel could affect them.

ASA PACKER belongs to the class of "bloated bond-holders" about whom the Pittsburgh *Post* has so frequently shrieked itself hoarse. Worse than that, he belongs to that "precious mean" class, who after getting very rich contrive to shirk out of their taxes. He fled from his home in Mauch Chunk to a second-rate Philadelphia hotel, by which operation he managed to get rid of paying several thousands of dollars in taxes annually. Of course these thousands have to be paid, and it is not too much to say that they are paid by those who are not as able to pay them as Mr. PACKER himself. There is something indescribably small and mean in a fraud—for we can describe it in no other way—like this. Men who resort to tricks to shirk their taxes, when discovered are universally and justly despised. No one pretends to deny this statement concerning PACKER. As a mirror reflecting what kind of man he is, its accuracy is not questioned. In these days of taxation—the legacy of the treasonable leaders whom PACKER followed as far as he could without shouldering arms for the South—this proven meanness, not to say downright dishonesty of PACKER, ought to be enough to insure his rejection overwhelmingly by the honest tax-paying masses of Pennsylvania. A man with twenty million dollars playing carpet-bagger to get rid of paying his taxes equally with his fellow citizens, surely is not worthy of their votes for their highest honor.

AT present, and for many years past, not even a solitary steamer regularly voyages between Philadelphia and Europe, while Baltimore has four first-class steamers, of the North German Lloyd line, now making fortnightly voyages to and from Bremen, with full cargoes and large numbers of passengers, both ways. In addition to these four vessels, each of 2,500 tons, there are three other steamers, of an aggregate burthen of 4,200 tons, belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, making regular voyages between Baltimore and Liverpool. Considering that the population of Baltimore is not one-half as large as that of Philadelphia, and that the wealth of the two cities is probably in the same ratio, it is as surprising as lamentable that there is not, out of the City of Brotherly Love, even a solitary steamboat voyaging to and from Europe. We state a fact—others may draw conclusions.—*Philadelphia Press.*

On different occasions, when the Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette* has claimed for that city control in the future of the internal commerce of the country, we have mildly suggested, that as she had no outgoing ships, the thing might be considered a little doubtful, and that before she could fully realize such a degree of supremacy, Philadelphia would have to establish at least one steamship line. For this our worthy contemporary has snarled a good deal at the COMMERCIAL, but the fact remains. The *Press* having set out the fact in a good deal worse light than we, in the pride we feel in Philadelphia and good wishes we entertain for her prosperity, have ventured to do, we shall expect to see our contemporary with a ponderous name turn its attention to its more immediate neighbor, who certainly can be influenced by none of the unfriendly motives so generously ascribed to us,

LORD AND LADY BYRON.

Soon after the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had made Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE the literary sensation of the day, that lady visited England, and was made much of by the aristocracy and literary classes. Lady BYRON became one of her friends, and after Mrs. STOWE's return to the United States an intimate correspondence was maintained between the two ladies. Subsequently, in 1856, Mrs STOWE re-visited England, and was made the confidant by Lady BYRON, of all the circumstances attending her courtship and marriage with Lord BYRON—their married life and separation. At the time of this communication Lady BYRON was in ill health and had been warned by her physicians that she had very little time to live. The motive in selecting Mrs. STOWE as the depositary of the secret was the desire of Lady BYRON to recount the whole history to a person of another country, and entirely out of the sphere of personal and local feelings which might be supposed to influence those in the country and in the station of life where the events really happened.

Mrs. STOWE faithfully kept the secret. Lady BYRON died, and since her death publications have been made, particularly the recent book by Countess GUICCIOLI (BYRON's Italian mistress), in which the whole blame of Lord BYRON's reckless and wicked life is laid to his wife's charge. It was to her narrow selfishness and icy coldness, the mishaps of the great poet were due, and while the popular mind has lavished its tenderest sympathy on BYRON, it has only had caustic criticism for his wife. Mrs. STOWE, after Lady BYRON's death, expected that the truth would be told in England, but as it has not, and as fresh provocation has been given by the book of BYRON's former mistress, and its extensive circulation in the United States, she deems it her duty to make public the disclosures made to her by Lady BYRON, whom Mrs. STOWE believes to have not only been a lady of extraordinary talent and genius, but one of the most sincerely devout, Christian and charitable women in England—one in whom long suffering had developed traits of angelic holiness.

Lady BYRON, according to Mrs. STOWE—and this part of the story we shall pass over briefly—*impersonated conscience* to Lord BYRON. Soon after marriage she became acquainted with the terrible secret that afterwards shaped both their lives. BYRON had become the father of a child by an incestuous *liason* with his sister. It was his consciousness that his wife had discovered the crime that drove him so near to madness, and inspired in his mind a hatred of her. The sister was an inmate of their house. Lady BYRON, according to Mrs. STOWE, did not leave *her* husband, but was *driven* from home that he might give himself up to the guilty infatuation that was consuming him. When she went to his room to bid him a last farewell, she found BYRON and the partner of his sins sitting together. She said: "BYRON, I come to say good bye," offering at the same time her hand. He put his hands behind him and retreated to the mantel piece, and looking around at the two women that stood there, with a sarcastic smile, said: "When shall we three meet again?" Lady BYRON answered, "In Heaven, I trust," and these were her last words to him on earth. To get at the depth of Lord BYRON's depravity and deceit, after reading this it is only necessary to read the "Fare Thee Well" he subsequently addressed to Lady BYRON through the printer—

> "Fare thee well, and if forever,
> Still forever fare thee well,
> Even though unforgiving, never
> 'Gainst thee shall my heart rebel."

Before their separation, Lord BYRON attempted to make his wife the accomplice in his crime, and by destroying her faith in christianity and confusing her sense of right and wrong, to bring her into the ranks of those convenient women who regard the marriage tie only a friendly license on both sides. All his powerful intellect was brought to bear to produce this result. He advocated the good humored marriage of the continent, with its mutual infidelities, and gave her to understand that only in this way could they have a peaceful and friendly life. She answered him, simply, "I am too truly your friend to do this."

Mrs. STOWE also narrates the brutality of BYRON towards his wife during the sensitive period that preceded the birth of their first and only child. Her invariable excuse for these paroxisms of unmanly brutality was that he was insane. When her child was only five weeks old he expelled her from his house; she was informed by him in a note that he could not and would not longer have her about the house.

Lord BYRON went to the continent, and in the tragedy of "Manfred," which he conceived and partly wrote out in Switzerland, he rehearsed the story of his own life. Manfred is a gloomy misanthrope, dwelling with impenitent remorse on the memory of an incestuous passion, which has been the destruction of his sister for this life and the life to come. In the drama of "Cain," the same subject is dwelt upon. That BYRON knew his own heart and judged himself severely, Mrs. STOWE declares is apparent from his writings. Lady BYRON made but one condition with him, in preserving the secret of his fault. She had him in her power and she exacted that the unhappy partner of his sins should not follow him out of England, and that the ruinous intrigue should be given up. Her inflexibility on this point kept up his enmity, which constantly expressed itself in some publication or other, which drew her and her private relations with him before the public.

When BYRON broke away from his unworthy life on the continent and went to Greece, Lady BYRON was rejoiced in the hope of his better nature triumphing. Mrs. STOWE says her love of him was intense and unchangeable. To a friend who said to her, "How could you love him?" she answered briefly, "My dear, there was an angel in him." When his body servant, FLETCHER, returned to England, Lady BYRON sent for him, and walked the room in convulsive struggles to repress her tears and sobs, while she over and over again strove to elicit something from him which would enlighten her upon what his last message had been. BYRON, dying, it will be recollected, called FLETCHER to him and said, "Go to my sister—tell her—go to Lady BYRON—you will see her and say—" He talked incoherently for twenty minutes, muttering his wife, daughter, and sister's name; he then said to FLETCHER, "Now I have told you all." FLETCHER replied he had not understood a word. "It is too late," exclaimed BYRON, "all is now over." He died muttering "my sister—my child."

Lady BYRON's subsequent life, Mrs. STOWE says, was a record of noble and skilfully administered charities. There was no form of human suffering that did not find with her refuge and help. She gave not only systematically but impulsively. Her daughter inherited from her father brilliant talents and morbid sensibility, and her girlhood was a source of more anxiety than comfort; she married a man of fashion—ran a brilliant career, and died of a lingering and painful disease; but Mrs. STOWE says, it was on the bosom of her mother that she leaned as she went down into the dark valley. There was an unfortunate child of sin, born with the curse upon her, over whose wayward nature Lady BYRON watched with a mother's tenderness; and "the person,"—Mrs. STOWE does not say sister—"whose relations with BYRON had been so disastrous, who in the latter years of her life, felt Lady BYRON's loving and ennobling influence, and in her last sickness and dying hours looked to her for consolation and help."

—This is Mrs. STOWE's explanation of a secret history that has baffled thousands of earnest and vigorous thinkers for half a century. Before accepting it in its entirety we should bear in mind that she is a generous hearted, sympathetic woman, and idolizes the memory of Lady BYRON as that of one of the few superior and perfect beings Heaven has vouchsafed to fallen man. In vain do we seek for a flaw in the admirable sketch she gives us of her heroine; no romancer ever wrought out a more perfect ideal of womanly goodness and virtue. Is not this somewhat overdrawn? are all the impressions of those who knew and studied her ladyship, as Lady BYRON's character must have been scrutinized, to go for naught, and shall we accept this version as the truth and the whole truth? Should not some allowance be made for the pardonable enthusiasm with which Mrs. STOWE exhibits her friend's character? As to the alleged crime of which BYRON was guilty, we must recollect that it involves his sister in as deep guilt as himself—that the annals of human degradation do not furnish a parallel—and yet it was committed, according to Mrs. STOWE, before and after marriage, by persons—the two being in high life—whose lives were most narrowly scrutinized by the great world. The probabilities are against it. Nature revolts at the thought that it can be true. No whisper of such infamy has come to the world in the half century that has passed since the pair separated. Then Mrs. STOWE's narrative is singularly silent about the means by which Lady BYRON discovered the crime, and the reason why the world did not. If, as is intimated, Lord BYRON told his wife, why should not this improbable and unnatural revelation, be deemed as much the fruit of insanity as those eccentricities of the poet which his wife deemed the product of a mind closely allied to insanity? Mrs. STOWE says the rupture between the two had an interest for the civilized world which was unparalleled—not only fifty years ago, but in the long years that have intervened; yet is it not wonderful that this crime has not been breathed of, especially as from its nature and consequences a knowledge of it must have been shared by others than Lord and Lady BYRON and his sister? The inherent improbabilities—the lack of any evidence such as must have been procurable by Lady BYRON—the zealous advocacy of Mrs. STOWE, and her almost blind idolatry of the lady—all induce us to withhold our entire faith in this remarkable narrative. A belief with Lady BYRON in the insanity of her husband, seems to us a more reasonable way of accounting for his self-accusation than accepting the hypothesis of a crime so horrible. That she did believe him insane is proved by her consultation with physicians on the subject before their separation, and Mrs. STOWE states that Lady BYRON in her later life become satisfied that the solution of the painful problem which first occurred to her as a young wife, was, after all, the true one—namely, that Lord BYRON had been one of those unfortunately constituted persons in whom the balance of nature is so critically hung that it is always in danger of dipping towards insanity, and that in certain periods of his life he was so far under the influence of mental disorder as not to be fully responsible for his actions. And, as we are canvassing possibilities, may not Lady BYRON have been insane on this point?

At all events it would have been as well had the story never been told. If Lady BYRON was content that it should remain a secret, why should not Mrs. STOWE be? It does not appear that she was under any obligation to disclose it further than a self-assumed one, based on her devotion to her friend's memory. But having come to the conclusion to make it public, she should have fortified it by authority and evidence which would have placed the narrative beyond question. Her citations from "Manfred" and "Cain," in which this horrible crime is spoken of with dramatic particularity, are much stronger evidences of Lord BYRON's insanity than his guilt, and that of his sister, for it must not be forgotten that Mrs. STOWE, in elevating Lady BYRON to a pedestal of morality, goodness and virtue, sinks the poet's sister, of whom no word of reproach has heretofore reached us, to a satanic depth of infamy and crime. As it is, Mrs. STOWE has originated a discussion on a dark and guilty subject, that will attract far more attention and be much more closely criticised in England than in the United States. Of course there will be another side to it, and the admirers of the poet, and those who feel an interest in defending his name and family from the deepest infamy, will not be slow in accepting the challenge Mrs. STOWE has thrown down. Until we read the response that will come from across the ocean, we advise a very guarded acceptance of the narrative.

COAL TRANSPORTATION.

The Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Coal Roads.

There is a wonderful contrast in the action of the Pennsylvania railroads and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the single item of coal transportation, which, in view of the present extortions of the former, is doubly interesting at this time. At the regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in Baltimore, on Wednesday, President Garrett made a statement showing that the demand for the semi-bituminous and gas coals of West Virginia, George's creek and the Cumberland region had so largely increased that the company was compelled to add largely to its equipment of locomotives and cars. The aggregate amount of coal transported eastward over the Baltimore road for ten months from the 30th September, 1867, to the 31st July, 1868, was 658,676 tons. For the same time, ended 31st July, 1869, 1,088,304 tons have been transported, showing an increase for that period of 429,628 tons, being upward of sixty-five per cent.; 243,423 tons of this coal having been carried 300 miles upon our railway for the supply of the gas companies of Baltimore, New York and other cities.

Mr. Garrett states that notwithstanding the coal carrying interests of Pennsylvania had urgently pressed the Baltimore company to advance materially its tariff rates, at least one dollar per ton, which would increase the company's receipts $150,000 per month, the company, looking at the great interests involved, had determined to continue the very low rate established in 1868, namely $2 30 per ton from Cumberland to Locust Point shipping wharves, and proportionate rates from other points. While this rate is only a little over 1¼ cents per ton per mile, he believed it would be the policy of the Company to continue it during the present and approaching season. The Reading road, for ninety miles, has advanced its rates to $2 50 per ton, thus doubling the rate per ton per mile charged by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company. These high tariffs, combined with the high prices asked for coal, makes this fuel a very costly necessary to the consumer.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is estimated that at least 3,000 men women and children are now engaged in Delaware in gathering the peach crop. Men are paid $1 per day and boarded, or $1 50 if they board themselves. Women and children receive about half of the above rates. Employment is also given to a large number of persons in various parts of the country in the making of baskets and crates, the former costing from 20 to 35 cents each, and the latter 20 cents each. At Dover there is a large canning establishment, being the only one, so far as could be ascertained, in this section. Several distilleries have been started to make peach brandy, and the soft and unmarketable peaches are sold to the distillery at 25 cents per basket.

The New York *Tribune*—rather late in the day—concludes some observations on the trial of the Rev. S. P. Linn with this remark: "A more foolish piece of business than this whole trial we do not remember to have heard of."

At a recent meeting of the poor board of Paddington, England, the chairman remarked that in a recent visit to the infirmary he was accosted by a pauper inmate who a few years ago possessed a fortune of $250,000 to $300,000, was a blood relative to one of the highest Peers of the realm and had lost all his property by the failure of Overend and Gurney. The rules of the work house did not allow the master or guardians to draw any distinctions between paupers, and the only thing that could be done was to write to the noble Lord and inform him of the destitute circumstances of his poor relative.

At the locomotive works in Taunton, Mass., a very novel machine, designed for freight service on the Pacific Railroad, is building. It looks like two engines joined; it has six driving wheels on each side and weighs fifty-five or sixty tons; the boiler is thirty-eight feet long, and on its top, in the center, are the stations of the engineer and fireman; it carries its own wood and water, dispensing with a tender, and can be driven in either direction equally well. The machine will be finished in the fall.

The *North-German Correspondent* says: "The inhabitants of Durrenstein and the neighborhood are living a life of constant dread. Near the castle which tradition points out as the prison of Richard Cœur de Lion, a whole granite cliff has begun to slide downward, and it is expected from day to day that the vast mass of rocks will be precipitated over the road into the Danube. The highway is closed from 8 o'clock in the evening till 6 o'clock in the morning, and during the day every one who wishes to pass is given to understand that he does so at his own risk. Mr. Solch, a well-known engineer, is engaged on works which are intended to diminish as much as possible the destructive effects of the catastrophe."

Notwithstanding the most elaborate preparations in the way of telescopes, smoked glass, &c, the eclipse, owing to the inclement state of the weather, failed to come off—or at least to be visible in New Orleans.

A western emigration movement has recently been inaugurated in New York city. Over one hundred families have already joined the movement and gone to Kansas, and fifty more are ready to follow suit.

PERSONAL.

Among the papers of Mr. H. J. Raymond, was found the commencement of an autobiography, from which we copy the following: "I picked up now and then instructive hints during my studies of New York life. While walking down Broadway one afternoon, before I had begun to earn much money, I fell into the wake of a tall, handsome, splendidly-dressed young man—displaying himself in all the luxury of white kids and diamond studs to the general admiration. I fancied him one of the nabobs of the town, and fell into the train of wondering thought as to how he had probably reached his present height of dazzling splendor. Of course I could not wholly forbear contrasting my own position with his, though without any feeling of special envy. The next day Mr. Greeley asked me to go to the office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, then in Barclay street, and get him a copy of the paper. While waiting at the desk the door opened and my magnificent friend of the day before, all accoutered as he was, sailed in. He walked into the back part of the office, took off, folded, and put away his white gloves, hung up his hat and coat, put on an ink-stained linen jacket, and set himself busily to work *writing wrappers*. I felt decidedly encouraged as to the prospects of New York life!

Last Sunday Choy-Chew and Sing-Man were taken by Leland, of the Metropolitan, to his country residence at New Rochelle, which is one of the most magnificent in the neighborhood of New York. The reception was as usual cordial and the walk round the grounds charming. This glorious retreat, embellished with all that money and nature can give, would require an eight-column article to do it justice. Suffice it to say that it has cost what would make many a millionaire poor, and $100 000 are laid out on it every year. The distinguished guests were received as old friends, were soon at home, and sat down at two P. M. to one of those repasts which one only sees once in a lifetime. The Celestials are not mountebanks, and use a knife and fork like Europeans. Green turtle has attractions for them, and champagne is by no means discarded; so that the reunion passed off more than pleasantly, and when the hour arrived for the boat the parting came too soon.

The whole yield this season throughout the Delaware peach-growing region is estimated at 5,000,000 baskets. Notwithstanding this immense amount it is said that a large number of acres of ground now devoted to agricultural purposes will be planted in peach trees next fall, as it is thought new markets will be opened at more distant points, as railroad facilities offer and improved methods of keeping peaches be introduced.

Senor Salazar, ex-Minister of Maximilian, is said to have been for some time past an inmate of the lunatic asylum of Washington city, while his disconsolate wife lives in the utmost destitution in the neighboring city of Georgetown. Mr. Salazar enjoyed the reputation of a statesman and a financier of remarkable scientific attainments. His fortune having been confiscated by the Mexican Government, and he having taken to heart the misfortunes of Bonaparte and Maximilian, whose cause he had warmly espoused, his mind has succumbed under this double pressure of material and moral anxiety.

Says a correspondent, speaking of John Quincy Adams, "the only drawback to Adams's getting suddenly to a dizzy height in the political world is his stature. He does not weigh over one hundred and thirty pounds, and is rather thin-featured. But if he was rotund and not quite so modest, he would make a stronger impression. People, you know, are apt to admire a large, dignified-looking man, in preference to a small body, whether on a political rostrum or at a private party. But Adams has a good head and a large, healthy brain, and if he don't make it worth something to him, "one of these days," it will be because he has lost all the peculiar faculty of the Adams family. Mr. Adams is ambitious, industrious, has a law office in Boston, and resides at Quincy, one of the most substantial towns in the Commonwealth.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* expresses the opinion that when "the country decides to move the capital, it will appoint a commission to select a site six miles square, in the most beautiful and healthful country that can be found in the United States, within a reasonable range as to centrality, and with due regard to lines of communication, and with due consideration for all the local elements that are required for a splendid and comfortable capital." The *Gazette* should bear in mind that except as a real estate job the question of removal has no special significance.

A CITY telegraph company is forming in New York, which engages to transmit messages of twenty words to any part of the city for ten cents, guaranteeing that the message will be delivered to the party addressed within fifteen minutes. The enterprise is unquestionably practicable, and it will not be long before not only New York but all large cities will have similar business and social facilities.

IRON AND STEEL.

PITTSBURGH'S GREAT STAPLES

Historical, Statistical, Mechanical and Anecdotical.

History of the Rise and Progress of Pittsburgh Rolling Mills, Furnaces, Foundries, Forges and Steel Works.

The first rolling mill erected in Pittsburgh was built by Christopher Cowan on the ground now occupied by the Fourth Ward Public Schools at the corner of Penn street and Cecil alley Dr. Bishop in his History of American Manufactures, states that "the engine employed in the establishment was made in 1794, and furnished power to the first steamboat built at this port."* But inasmuch as the New Orleans continued to ply between Natchez and New Orleans from the latter port from 1811 to 1814, we cannot reconcile this statement with the fact stated by Mr. Cramer in his Almanac.† All accounts however, agree in stating that the mill was erected in 1812, and in successful operation in 1813. In the articles enumerated by Mr. Cramer, as manufactured in the establishment, *sheet iron* is placed first on the list. We need scarcely add that what is now termed sheet iron was not made in the early days of the iron business in this locality. All the sheet iron employed in the country was imported. The article made in the Cowan mill was properly plate iron. The capital invested was no trifling amount in those days, especially when we reflect that the total amount of "iron mongery made in Pittsburgh," according to "calculations founded on facts" was "presumed to be not less than 396 tons, or 871,200 pounds, including all articles made from iron as it comes from the forge, from the nail or sprig to the plough iron, cutlery &c., and from calculations equally founded on fact, it is thought the average price may be fixed at present at twenty cents per pound, which will amount to $174,240 for 1812, and from present prospects in two years this amount will be doubled." Verily Mr. Cramer's faith overshadowed in its growth, the dimensions of many mustard seeds. It is barely possible however, that Christopher Cowan was gifted with a remarkable forecast. Even in those days men admitted that large supplies of iron were absolutely necessary to the progress of the industrial branches and the arts. It was not difficult to foresee the rapid growth of the iron trade in the United States, with the experience of England before him. Two years previous, the Secretary of the Treasury (Alexander Hamilton), in his report estimated the value of the iron manufactures of the country at from fifteen to twenty millions. His report, founded on official documents, stated that there were one hundred and fifty-three furnaces, three hundred and thirty forges, three hundred and sixteen trip hammers, thirty-four rolling mills, and four hundred and ten nail factories in active operation in 1810. In this list, the West was but indifferently represented. Yet there was the extraordinary mineral deposits of Pennsylvania, its vast beds of iron ore and coal to be taken into consideration. The first was scattered over the surface of the country from South Mountain, between the Deleware and Susquehanna, to the western tier of counties. Although the fact was not generally known, and the early discovery disputed, still the pioneers in the iron trade had abundant proof that argilloceous, or hematites and pipe ores were liberally distributed on the borders of all the Limestone valleys.

IRON SMELTING IN OLDEN TIMES.

The discovery of Anthracite and bituminous coal dated back to the days of the Revolution, but this had less to do with the development of the mineral resources than most people imagine. No ores were smelted with Anthricite coal until 1819 or '20. According to the highest authority,‡ the first successful attempt to smelt iron with Anthricite alone was made in 1839. We are informed that pig iron cost $32 75 per ton in 1812 before it reached the forge; to convert it into bar iron $83 25. Up to that date the furnaces were blown by wooden and leather bellows, one tuyere alone being employed, the blast being produced by water power. The weekly average of the largest furnaces did not exceed thirty tons, and the expense of cutting, charring and hauling wood, transporting the ores to the furnace, forge and rolling mills, which in those days were located at considerable distances from each other, was very great.

Mr. Cowan, however, obtained his crude material from the Atlantic ports.¶

THE EQUIPIMENTS OF A POWERFUL ROLLING MILL.

Conversing with one of the oldest employees in the mill, (Mr. John Morange, father of Mr. J. K. Morange),¶¶ we learn that the powerful agencies alluded to by Mr. Cramer comprised one train of rolls, one heating furnace, and an upright engine with a walking beam forty feet long. From all we are able to learn concerning the early history of this pioneer rolling mill, it would seem that Mr. Cowan either failed in a manner to accomplish his object, or taking advantage of a rare opportunity deemed it best to dispose of the establishment at a handsome advance, for the mill passed into the hands of other parties about the close of 1814, or in the beginning of 1815. In 1814 the machinery of the mill received a powerful addition, namely a patent nail machine, when the agencies for "reducing iron" represented one train of rolls, one furnace and one nail machine!

NAIL MAKING IN 1812.

The modus operandi was very simple. We do not remember having seen a slitting mill in our time, but we experience little difficulty in comprehending how the English blooms were heated, rolled into plates, and the plates subsequently passed under rolls constructed in such a manner as to slit them up, literally speaking into strips of a regular width. The nails made from the iron rolled in this manner were shaped by hand, *wrought* nails.

It must not be inferred from this however, that these were the first nails made west of the mountains. The first nail factory west of the mountains of which we have any account was built at Redstone Old Fort (Brownsville,) by Jacob Bowman in 1797-8. In this establishment, as in all others engaged in the same business, the nails were made by hand—wrought nails. Long before Mr. Cowan built his mill there were workers in iron in Pittsburgh who devoted their attention exclusively to the manufacture of wrought nails. One writer informs us that his neighbor, with the assistance of a negro servant, made as much as fifty shillings a day about 1790 in making wrought nails. At all events nails commanded such a price at the close of the last century as to warrant General Philip Benner who owned a large rolling and slitting mill in Center County, to pack nails across the country to Pittsburgh.** There were nail machines in use in Pittsburgh long before the patent machine alluded to was introduced, but we have been unable to learn anything concerning their construction or capacity further than that they were exceedingly clumsy and occupied about as much room as the modern machine. Up to the time of the introduction of the machine operated by Mr. John Morange, all the machine-made nails made in the West were first cut in blanks and afterwards headed, or in other words, the body of the nail was cut first, and the head made by a separate process.

HISTORY OF THE FIRST PATENT MACHINE OPERATED WEST OF THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS.

The history of the first patent nail machine operated West of the Alleghenines embraces also a portion of the history of the Cowan mill. The facts may be briefly stated thus: In 1814, the firm of Stackpole & Whiting, then engaged in business in Boston, purchased the patent right of the machine for the country "west of the mountains" for the sum of $60,000. Before the purchase was made, the machine was operated to their satisfaction by a young Frenchman, Mr. John Morange, who was employed by the firm at Dedham, twelve miles from Boston. Mr. Morange preceeded the patent machine to Pittsburgh. Three months were consumed in transporting the machine to this city, there was no "pike" in those days, and it was hauled across the mountains with an ox team. The patent nail machine was viewed with distrust by the nailers of those days. When the action of the machine was explained to them, they found divers objections to it. Among other objections, it was gravely urged that the heads of "hot made nails, would have a tendency to fly off! (It would be difficulty to light upon a fact better calculated to illustrate the ignorance of the mechanics of those days than this objection to "hot made nails.") The machine, however silenced all opposition, and paved the way for others of a similar pattern.†† We have a number of the nails made by this machine forty-five years ago, which were employed in shingling a barn, and which still retains strength sufficient to permit of being hammered into a board.

WHAT IT COST TO MAKE A GOOD NAIL.

Not the least curious part of the history of the early patent nail machine is the estimated, based upon official reports, that the perfection of the principle in 1807 cost at least one million dollars. The machine invented by Jacob Perkins in 1790, first operated at Amesbury, Massachusetts, turned out two hundred thousand nails a day. This machine was afterwards modified by one Odiarne to cut tacks. Jesse Reed's patent of 1807 was first introduced in Boston, where we are informed fifty-two machines operated by sixty men and boys made fifteen hundred tons of nails per annum. Both of these machines were adapted for water or steam power. Judging from the products of the machines of the present day, the modern machine makes nearly three times the amount of nails made by the early patents.

"THE COUNTRY WEST OF THE ALLEGHENIES."

In looking back over Messrs. Stackpole & Whiting's investment, we can form some idea of the value of the country "west of the Allegheny Mountains," estimated from the standpoint of an early dealer in patents. It was scarcely deemed worth while to block out the States. The wording was broad enough to cover the entire "tract" taken into consideration. Considering the extent of Western manufactures, the facilities for transportation, population &c., the purchasers of the patent paid a fair price for it, and exhibited a degree of enterprise highly commendable, for they not only bought the right for the country west of the mountains, but they undertook the task of supplying it with nails, and the better to do that embarked in the mill business, buying out Mr. Cowan. In making this venture, Mr. Ithemore Whiting assumed the management of the mill, and at once proceeded to make improvements. We do not know what success attended the efforts of the firm, but we are informed by Mr. John Morange that in 1819, or '20 the mill passed into the hands of Captain Richard Bowen, who conducted it for a number of years.

AN OLD TIME OWNER.

The Captain's method was peculiar, to say the least. Unacquainted with the details of the business, he put himself in the hands of his foreman, and having led an active life prior to his new adventure, he was never at home unless when engaged in some useful occupation. Thus it happened that more than once he performed the duties of a laboring man under the directions of his underlings, and acquitted himself with no little credit to the general character of the old time establishment.

Captain Bowen conducted the establishment down to 1830, when Samuel Smith & Co., undertook the management, conducting it down to 1834, when another change occurred, and the firm name stood Smith, Royer & M'Dowell until 1842. Turbut, Royer & M'Dowell next assumed control, until 1844, and Turbut alone until 1845, when the mill finally suspended operations.

During all these changes there were various additions and improvements made to the works. When the mill suspended, it had three heating furnaces, twelve nail machines and a battery of five boilers. The frame work was almost wholly destroyed by fire at one time, and rebuilt at a cost of some fourteen thousand dollars. One of the earliest boiler explosions recorded in the city occurred in this mill, the precise date of which we have been unable to learn. But we have the evidence of eye-witnesses who in alluding to the explosion aver that the boiler shot up directly through the roof, ascending into mid-air until it resembled a stove-pipe, then described a curve, falling beside a woman who was milking a cow on the river bank a short distance below the spot now occupied by the abutment of the Suspension bridge.

*The New Orleans, built by Nicholas J. Roosevelt, who acted under instructions from Livingston and Fulton. The boiler of the New Orleans was made by Mr. Tustan, whose shop was located near the site of the Pittsburgh gas works. The New Orleans left Pittsburgh on her trial trip October 11th, 1811, Andrew Jack acting as pilot: Mr. Baker as engineer. The New Orleans was 138 feet keel, between 300 and 400 tons burthen, had her cabins in the hold, was supplied with a bowsprit and port holes, and cost $40,000. This pioneer craft on the Western waters made the round trip between Natchez and New Orleans in ten days, and netted her owners $20,000 the first year.

†In his almanac for 1813, Mr. Cramer says: "C. Cowan is erecting a most powerful steam engine to reduce iron to various purposes. It is calculated for a *seventy horse power*, which will put into complete operation *a rolling mill, a slitting mill and a tilt hammer*, all under the same roof. With these Mr. Cowan will be enabled to furnish sheet iron, nail and spike rods, shovels and tongs, spades, scythes, sickles, hoes, axes, frying pans, cutting knives. In addition to Mr. Cowan's already extensive nail business, he makes a great supply of chains, plow irons, shingling hatchets, claw hammers, chissels, screw augurs, spinning wheel irons and smiths' vices of superior qualities. These steam works of Mr. Cowan's well deserve public consideration, and with his unremitting industry, care and vigilance, there can be no doubt but the Western country (and perhaps indeed the Eastern) will be greatly benefitted by them. He has already engaged in his various establishments a capital nearly to the amount of $100 000."

‡ Dr. Bishop states that the first successful attempt to smelt iron with anthracite was made in the Pioneer Hot Blast Steam Furnace at Pottsville, owned by Wm. Lyman, of Boston. The furnace was built in 1837—the experiment was made in 1839. "The blast was continued ninety days with pure anthracite and argillaceous ore alone, without metal, wood or charcoal."

¶ English hammered iron.

¶¶J. K. Morange, the well known banker of this city. Mr. John Marange now resides about four miles from this city on a farm, and still retains the fire and vivacity characteristic of his nation. He is one of the very few men who can say with truth that he was never sick a day in his life. Mr. J. K. Morange was also employed in the mill some twenty-three or twenty-four years, the greater portion of the time as a nailer. A. Alexander, (better known as "Double Alick,") who served two terms as Mayor of Allegheny, was also employed as a nailor in the mill. In alluding to his employment in the mill, Mr. J. K. Morange informed us that under his father's management every nailer operated one machine, and understood it thoroughly. Now-a-days a nailor undertakes the charge of three, four or six machines, and employs "feeders" who know little or nothing of the mechanical principles involved. Having been informed that the mill contained a large number of nail machines at the time it suspended operations, we inquired of Mr. J. K. Morange concerning the correctness of the statement, when that gentleman immediately checked off each machine with his finger, naming their respective operators in their relative positions, pausing at the twelfth name.

**The following, taken from a speech made by Senator Ames, of Massachusetts, in 1785, in discussing the impost of a cent a pound on spikes, will convey an idea to the reader of the diligence, industry and recreations of the olden times. Said Mr. Ames: "It has become common for the country people to erect small forges in their chimney corners and in winter and on other evenings when little other work can be done, to make nails, and in this way great quantities are made even by children. These people take the rod from the merchant and return him the nails, and in consequence the manufacture is very great."

†† At the present time there are ten nail factories in Pittsburgh numbering four hundred and sixty machines, which employ about two thousand five hundred hands. The machines in use at the present day embrace nearly the same principles which characterized the early patents, the difference consisting of various modifications. The process of making nail plates, however, is widely different. The sheets from which the plates are made are rolled precisely as other sheets are rolled, but in such a manner as to keep the grain of the iron in one direction. The iron, when taken from the furnace, is rolled into bars, three or four inches wide, the bars cut into equal lengths, piled in such a manner as to break joints, or overlap each other, heated, the ends pressed against the rolls and thus the grain always drawn one way. Strips are cut from the sheets thus made *across* the grain. When the strips are cut in turn the nails are cut from them *with* the grain.

FROM WERNERSVILLE, BERKS COUNTY, PA.

The Hygeian Home and Its Patients—Delightful place for Invalids.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HYGEIAN HOME,
WERNERSVILLE, PA., August 16, 1869.

I have a vague remembrance of a promise made concerning certain epistolary labors at the time I left Pittsburgh, that, like thousands of other promises, thus far has been totally neglected, at times wholly forgotten. "Better late than never," is a bad axiom, but in the present case I rely upon it to bear me out of my dilemma. My excuse is at least a plausible one. Fancy a man in search of health pestering himself with pen and paper, especially when millions of cubic feet of pure mountain air is going to waste all around him. Since my entrance into the institution which heads this letter, I have given myself up wholly to the business of recuperating my energies, employing such aids as are bountifully bestowed upon those whom chance or design brings to this section of old Berks county. To enumerate these would occupy more time than I feel like spending on the subject, or than it would suit you to make room for, so I may embrace the sum total in the following: Pure mountain air, sweet spring water distilled in Nature's choicest fountains, scenery that lifts the human mind up from the flat level of contending passions and pursuits, and a climate such as no other section of the country can boast. It is barely possible that with an effort I could give you an apostrophe to Oxygen—in consideration of your valuable space, however, I spare you. In addition to these great natural advantages, you must also take into consideration the fact that the "Home" is admirably located, and last, but chief among the attractions, there is the matter of association—companionship. The sojourners at the Cure are famous for making the most of the sweets the gods vouchsafe them. What with daily walks, ("constitutionals,") light games, books, and such amusements as the invention of our invalids create from time to time, there is no moment of time left unoccupied. In short, you would be vastly benefited by permitting yourself to "run down," to use a common phrase, simply in order to enjoy the pleasure which ensues in the process adopted here for "toning one up." Jesting aside, the course of treatment adopted at the Cure is complete, thorough, such as to win for it the highest encomiums of medical men throughout the country. The fame of the institution has gone abroad. Among the present sojourners I observe people from various States, East and West. From all that I have seen I have no hesitation in testifying to the uniform success which has attended the efforts of the physicians. The course of treatment adopted cannot fail to commend itself to every intelligent person. Speaking for myself, since my visit here I have been vastly benefited, and therefore do not hesitate to recommend the Cure to others. The location is beautiful, the facilities for giving a thorough course unsurpassed. Ere long I trust to furnish you with an illustration of the benefits derived from the institution in my own person.

T. J. M.

West Point Cadets.

List of distinguished cadets at the United Statas Military Academy at West Point, New York, at the annual examination in June last:

Names.	State—Born in.	State—App. from.
FIRST CLASS—39 MEMBERS.		
1. Eric Bergland	Sweden	Illinois.
2. Leonard G. Hunt	N. York.	N. York.
3. Samuel E. Tillman	Tenn.	At large.
4. Philip M. Price, Jr.	Penn'a.	Penn'a.
5. Daniel M. Taylor	D. C.	At large.
SECOND CLASS—61 MEMBERS.		
1. Francis V. Greene	R. Island.	D. C.
2. Edward S. Holden	Missouri.	Missouri.
3. Edward A. Wood	Penn'a.	Penn'a.
4. Winfield S. Chaplain	Maine.	Maine.
5. James Rockwell, Jr.	N. York.	N. York.
THIRD CLASS—46 MEMBERS.		
1. Andrew H. Russell	Mass.	Mass.
2. William S. Church	Conn.	At large.
3. James R. Wasson	Ohio.	Iowa.
4. James C. Ayres	Wis.	Wis.
5. Vinton A. Goddard	D. C.	At large.
FOURTH CLASS—75 MEMBERS.		
1. Overton Carr, Jr.	Penn'a.	At large.
2. Stanhope E. Blunt	Mass.	N. York.
3. Harry D. W. Moore	Penn'a.	Penn'a.
4. Emerson Griffith	Penn'a.	Penn'a.
5. Frank Baker	Mass.	Mass.

How a Poor Boy Became a Lord.

A rather apochryphal account is given as to how the greatness and wealth of the Labouchères was created. The father of the late Lord Taunton, a clever young clerk, by an innocent stratagem, got a rich wife and a partnership in the then first banking-house in the world. Being clerk to the Hopes of Amsterdam, he was sent over on a confidential mission to the house of Baring in London. Being plentifully supplied with a quality which the vulgar call "cheek," he asked the great Mr. Baring for the hand of his daughter in marriage. The millionaire was dumbfounded at the youth's assurance, and when he had recovered his breath, he asked him how he could think of a daughter of the Barings marrying a penniless young clerk. Young Labouchere, nothing daunted, said: "But suppose I was a partner in the house?" "Oh," replied Mr. Baring, "that would be a very different matter." The aspiring youth posted off to Amsterdam, and immediately asked the author of Anastasius for a share in the business. "What," said the great man, "you a young clerk of only two years standing, to be made a partner of Hope's of Amsterdam! Nonsense!" "But," said Labouchere, "suppose I could get Miss Baring for a wife?" "In that case," replied Mr. Hope, "the thing might be practicable." And in that way it was practicable, as by thus playing the two great men one against the other, the young clerk got a rich wife and a share in the great bank, and thus was founded the noble house of Taunton.

THE TRADES' UNIONS.—The New York *Evening Post* has prepared and published some highly interesting data regarding the numerical strength and financial resources of the various Trades' Unions of New York city and State and of the country at large. The compiler of this statistical exhibit does not claim completeness for it, but asserts the correctness of the facts and figures given. The statement, however incomplete, suffices to show the great strength already attained by the Unions organized in the several mechanical trades. According to it, thirteen trades have organized National Unions, comprising nine hundred and ninety-two separate societies, with a total membership of nearly one hundred and twenty-four thousand. Among these national organizations the carpenters and joiners figure with seventy-seven societies and six thousand members; the bricklayers with seventy societies and fifteen thousand members; the type-setters with one hundred and twelve societies and six thousand and thirty-four members; the iron moulders with two hundred and four societies and seventeen thousand members; the machinists and blacksmiths one hundred and twenty societies with ten thousand members, and the Knights of St. Crispin one hundred and forty-seven societies with no less than fifty thousand members. More than half of the Unionists included in the statement appear to belong to New York city. Only the resources of the New York societies are given, showing a balance in bank of $58,142.

THE Mountjoy distillery, Philadelphia, has been seized. It is a very large one. The capacity of the distillery amounted to several hundred gallons per day, and by an ingenious systematic fraud, tax was paid on each alternate gallon of spirits produced. Further developments are expected, now that the ice is broken, and the Commissioner hopes soon to succeed in breaking up all illicit distillation in Philadelphia. The greatest complaint of the Revenue Bureau is directed against Philadelphia distillers. This has been the case for several weeks past.

Getting Nervous.

The Washington people are getting nervous about the removal of the Capitol. Quartermaster General Meigs, who had charge of the Capitol extension, was recently asked by a St. Louis gentleman his opinion upon the practicability and feasibility of taking down the public buildings in Washington and removing the material to the West. To the note of inquiry, General Meigs curtly responded: "As I disagree with you, I can do nothing in aid of the project." And the Washington *Chronicle* in a purely disinterested burst says, there is no "earthly reason" why the Capitol should be removed. But if a majority of the votes should think there are "earthly reasons," what then?

Union Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR.
JOHN W. GEARY.
SUPREME JUDGE.
HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MILES S. HUMPHREYS, JOSEPH WALTON, ALEXANDER MILLAR, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR.
ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—F. H. COLLIER.
SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING.
CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.
RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.
TREASURER—J. F. DENNISTON.
REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT—ALEXANDER HILANDS.
COMMISSIONER—C. B. BOSTWICK.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL McCLURE.

THE LAFAYETTE COURIER SAYS:

"In our advertising column will be seen the advertisement of 'Peterson's Corn and Bunion Ointment,' a preparation of real merit. We judge of its merit from many high toned testimonials from prominent gentlemen with whom we are personally acquainted. It is put up in a neat and tasteful manner, and at a price which brings it within the reach of the rich and poor alike. It is said to be prompt and its cure permanent. Its use is painless and innocent. An article of this kind cannot but be considered in the light of a public good, for Corns and Bunions are the greatest pests we know of. Young Ladies and Gentlemen can, by its use, "trip the light fantastic toe," with ease and comfort now. We bespeak for it a trial,

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

A. J. RANKIN,

DRUGGIST,

44 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞Sent on receipt of 60 cents to any address.

BACKACHE.

Pains in the Back, Hips or Groin are in almost every instance caused by some disturbance of the Kidneys or Bladders.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Are peculiarly adapted to complaints of this nature, Ever since the introduction of these celebrated Pills, no one Diuretic Medicine has effected so many remarkable cures, nor become so universally popular. They never fail when taken according to directions. Great care is taken in their composition. What they do once they do always. They contain nothing injurious, being purely vegetable; no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They are adapted to all ages. Can be given to children with perfect safety, and being sugar coated, preserves all their qualities and makes them easy to take.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

Cure Gravel, Dropsy, Non-retention of Urine, Strangury, Diabetes, Obstruction or Inflammation of the Bladder, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

Can be had at any Drug or Medicine Store, or from the Proprietor,

Geo. A. Kelly,

WHOLESEALE DRUGGIST,

Cor. Wood street and Second ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞Sent by mail on receipt of price—50 CENTS PER BOX. d*

R. BEYMER, S. F. BAUMAN, } Late of B. L. Fahnestock & Co.
CHAS. F. WELLS, Late of B. L. Fahnestock, Fortune & Co.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure White Lead,

DRY AND IN OIL.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, No. 24 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH.

ORANGE MINERAL, RED LEAD, POTTERS' LEAD, Zinc Paint, Putty and Colors

☞The following notice of guarantee, bearing our written signature, is attached to every package bearing our name:

REWARD.—We will give $20 in Gold for each and every ounce of Adulteration found in White Lead of our manufacture bearing our name. We guarantee Strict Purity, and a degree of *Fineness and Whiteness Unequaled* by any other brand.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.

CAUTION.—Certain unprincipled parties, attempting the large and increasing demand for our brand of White Lead solely to our "guarantee label," are imitating the same, even to the color of the paper on which it is printed. We therefore caution consumers to examine carefully the *Red* label on the side of the keg, and see that it bears our *written* signatures.

As a still further protection to consumers, we now *brand* with *stencil* our "guarantee" on the *end* of the kegs in addition to the *Red Label* on the *side* of the keg.

The unprecedented sale of our Lead can only be attributed to its STRICT PURITY, its UNRIVALLED WHITENESS, FINENESS and COVERING QUALITIES.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in Paints generally. MWS*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY GAS COMPANY,
Allegheny, Pa., August 16, 1869.

PROPOSALS FOR GAS COAL.—SEALED Proposals will be received at the Office of the Allegheny Gas Co., until FRIDAY, August 27th, 1869, for supplying the Gas Works with Coal, for the term of six months from September 1st. Proposals to be addressed to

JOHN DEAN,
Chairman of Committee on Works.

PROPOSALS

FOR COAL.

Bids will be received by the undersigned at the Soldiers' Home, Twelfth Ward, until 25th inst., for the delivery of 9,000 bushels good clean Lump Coal and 9,000 bushels of Nut Coal. All to be delivered during the month of September next.

C. B. KING,
Superintendent and Physician.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore doing a General Commission Business under the name of MORRISON & DEVOL has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. MORRISON retiring, his entire interest having been purchased by SAML. DEVOL, who will continue the business as usual, at 75 Water street.

J. C. MORRISON,
SAML. DEVOL.

Pittsburgh, August 17, 1869.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM OF MORRISON & DEVOL I take great pleasure in recommending my late partner in the continuance of the General Produce Commission Business, to the further patronage of the public.

J. C. MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, August 17, 1869.

THE UNDERSIGNED, SUCCESSOR TO MORRISON & DEVOL, will continue the General Commission Business at the old stand, 75 Water street. Thanking Consignors and Customers for their liberal patronage in the past, would respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

SAML. DEVOL.

THIRTEENTH LIST, 1869, APPLICATIONS to Sell Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office:

PITTSBURGH.

John S. Kennedy, tavern, First ward.
Matthew Lawton, tavern, Second ward.
B. Malone, tavern Fifth ward.
L. A. H. Herriott, tavern, Eleventh ward.
Iona Loper, tavern, Twelfth ward.
Jos. Limegrover, tavern, Fifteenth ward.

ALLEGHENY.

W. H. Brill & Co., other goods, First ward.
C. M. Dedrick, tavern, Fourth ward.
Jacob Held, tavern, Seventh ward.

BOROUGHS.

John C. Patch, tavern, Birmingham.
L. Blocklinger, tavern, East Birmingham.

TOWNSHIPS.

John Snyder, other goods, Chartiers.
Thos. Devile, tavern, Mifflin.
John Gilkey, eating house, Versailles.

The License Board will sit for hearing the above applications on the 25th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

J. G. BROWN, Clerk.

Ammunition!

I have in store and am constantly receiving a full assortment of all kinds of Ammunition, embracing the following articles:

Curtis & Harvy's Celebrated Powder;
Hazard Electric and Sporting Powder;
Dupont Sporting and Mining Powder.

☞These Powders are kept at the Magazine. All Orders for large quantities must be left the night before they are wanted, so as to insure delivery next day.

ELEY'S CAPS AND WADS.

A full assortment always on hand, and at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Metalic Cartridges.

Having been appointed Agent for the U. S. Cartridge Co.'s Cartridges, I am now prepared to fill Orders for large or small quantities, at Manufacturers' Prices, warranted equal to any in the market.

SHOT.

I have a full assortment of Tathem Bros. Celebrated New York Shot, which I offer to the Trade at the Lowest Market Rates, put up in 25 and 5 pound Bags, all Numbers.

SMITH & WESSON'S

Celebrated Revolvers.

A Fine Assortment on hand, for sale by

JAMES BOWN,

136 WOOD STREET.

REWARD—I WILL GIVE

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

For the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the House, No. 11 Vine street, on Sunday morning last, August 8th, 1869, belonging to Messrs. Reis & Berger.

A. H. PATTERSON, Agent.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE,

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR REMAINING STOCK OF

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NEW GOODS

AT

Macrum & Carlisle's,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Embroideries and Laces,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Hats and Bonnets,
"Glove Fitting" and French Corsets,
New Styles of Bradley Skirts,
Parasols, all the new styles,
Sun and Rain Umbrellas,
Hosiery, the best English makes,
Agents for "Harris' Seamless Kids,"
Spring and Summer Underwear.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

PATENT SHAPE BEMIS COLLARS,

LOCKWOOD'S "IRVING,"
"WEST END," "ELITE," &c., in White and Fancy,
"DICKENS," "DERBY," and other styles.

☞Dealers supplied with all the above at Manufacturers' Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

T. F. PHILLIPS, 87 MARKET STREET, Great Bargains in Dress Goods, to Reduce Stock, for Thirty Days. Silk Sacques and Lace Garments, Cheap. Ladies' Suits and Evening Dresses Made to Order.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF GRAY & ARMSTRONG, Grocers, No. 20 Diamond, Allegheny City, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Richard Gray retiring from the firm. The business of the late firm will be settled up by Samuel P. Armstrong, who will still continue the business of the old stand.

RICHARD GRAY,
SAMUEL P. ARMSTRONG.

ALLEGHENY, August 13, 1869.

THE SUBSCRIBER, THANKFUL FOR the patronage heretofore extended, respectfully asks a continuance of the same.

SAMUEL P. ARMSTRONG.

Hoeveler, Kreuzkamp & Co.

(Successors to A. Hoeveler & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

GLUE, CURLED HAIR,
BRISTLES, BONE DUST,
NEATSFOOT OIL, &C.

DEALERS IN

Plasterers' Hair, Tampico, Hog Hair,
BONES AND HORNS,

No. 2 Sixth Avenue.

DWELLING HOUSES

FITTED FOR

Gas and Water,

AT LOWEST RATES.

PHILLIPS & CLULEYS,
No. 110 WATER STREET.

JOHN W. CHRONISTER,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

CORNER NINTH AND PENN STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞Jobbing Promptly Attended to.

POLITICAL.

☞ THE MEMBERS OF THE

Union Republican Executive Committee

FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY,

Are hereby notified that a Meeting of the Committee will be held in the

DISTRICT COURT ROOM,

AT THE COURT HOUSE,

On Wednesday, August 18th, 1869,

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

For the purpose of completing the lists of the Executive Committee for each Election District. A full attendance is requested.

W. S. PURVIANCE, Chairman.
WALTER S. McCUNE, COL. GEORGE F. MORGAN, } Secretaries.

☞ INDEPENDENT

TEMPERANCE CANDIDATE

FOR

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

ISAIAH DICKEY.

Pacific Railway Gold Loan.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., 12 Pine street, N. Y., offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay 7 per cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan. There is no better security in the market---this being in some respects better than Government Securities. Principal and Interest payable in Gold. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application. d*

CLOTHING.

Urling, Follansbee & Co.,

121 WOOD STREET,

CORNER OF FIFTH AVENUE.

OFFER AT RETAIL A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHING,

FOR

Gentlemen, Boys and Children's Wear.

ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods

Our Goods are marked at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES, MAKING BUT THE ONE PRICE, WITH NO DEVIATION.

URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.,
121 WOOD STREET,
ws CORNER OF FIFTH AVENUE.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

No. 80 WOOD STREET,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

HAVE A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF

French, Scotch and English

SUITINGS,

WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

FRENCH CASSIMERES,

FOR PANTS.

A FULL LINE OF

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

AND

FANCY COLORED SHIRTS,

tf JUST RECEIVED.

DRUGGISTS.

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS,

Paints Oils, Patent Medicines,
PERFUMERY,
Hair Oils, Combs,
HAIR BRUSHES.
TOOTH BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
Fancy Goods, &c

FOR SALE BY

W. J. SNODGRASS,

COR. FEDERAL AND LACOCK STREETS,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

R. M. SNODGRASS,

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,
Federal and Robinson Sts, Allegheny,
SPECIAL DEALER IN
FRESH DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC.

Perfumeries, Cosmetics, Brushes, Combs, | Soaps, Sponges, Wines and Liquors.

☞Particular care taken in the Compounding of Prescriptions. ws

BROWN'S GINGER,

Drake's Plantation,
Lyons' Insect Powder,
Hagan's Balm, Laugo's Plugs,
Magnolia Water,
Laird's Bloom of Youth,

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE A. KELLY,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Corner Wood street and Second avenue.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THIRD
LARGE ARRIVAL
OF
SUMMER
BOOTS, SHOES,
Gaiters and Balmorals,

Consisting of all kinds and qualities, selected with care,

And will be sold as LOW as they can be bought for in New York or Boston.

☞All orders from the country will be promptly filled.

I am also Agent for three Philadelphia Shoe Manufacturers, and will sell their Goods at their prices, in Philadelphia, thus saving freight and expense.

Country Merchants will save money by calling and examining my Stock and Prices, before purchasing elsewhere, at

J. H. BORLAND'S

53 AND 55 WOOD STREET,

AMUSEMENTS.

BURNELL'S

Museum and Parlor Menagerie.

The Great Family Resort, FIFTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Wood streets, opposite Old Theater. OPEN DAY AND EVENING all the year round.

Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

FIFTH AVENUE BILLIARD HALL

NO. 65 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,

Opposite the Opera House, is one of the most agreeable places of resort west of the mountains. Elegant new Billiard Tables, of the most approved manufacture, and an ample, well provided room. LIQUORS and ALES of the choicest brands.

UNRIVALLED!

THE

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines.

LEADS ALL COMPETITORS.

The distinctive feature of the WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE is the use of a ROTARY HOOK to carry the loop of the upper thread around the spool containing the under, making the lock-stitch alike on both sides of the fabric, thereby doing away completely with the vibratory motion of a shuttle, the tension upon the under thread, and all devices for taking up slack thread; these are necessary on all other two-thread Machines. The public have indorsed this principle by purchasing over 380,000 of our Machines—more than 100,000 in excess of those of any other manufacture! It has long been acknowledged by far the most simple Lock-stitch Machine in existence; having one-third less machinery than any other two-thread Sewing Machine.

[From the London Times.]

"The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE, which is the ONE BEST CALCULATED FOR HOUSEHOLD WORK, uses no shuttle, and makes the LOCK-STITCH alike on both sides of the goods.

"Some of the Sewing Machines are very extravagant in the use of thread; one of the most noted of those making the double loop chain-stitch, using six yards of thread to one of sewing. This is a serious matter, looked upon in a manufacturer's point of view, where the great aim is to economize the material."

Thousands of Testimonials could be given from all parts of the world, were it necessary to the reputation of this well known Family Sewing Machine.

I beg to state that I have used my Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, in family sewing, fourteen years, without even the most trifling repairs; and it is in so good condition that I would not exchange it for your latest number (now upwards of 300,000). One needle served me more than a year for fine sewing.

MRS. ANNIE WARNER.

New York.

Mrs. Maxley has had her Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine in almost daily use for over eleven years, without any repairs. She has done, with her own hands, during that period, the larger portion of the sewing for a family of eleven children on the machine, and a part of the time for fifteen or twenty farm servants. She would not now change her Wheeler & Wilson for any other she has ever seen.

Brandon, Miss. R. MAXEY.

Captain J. Young, Jr., of Robinson township, Allegheny county, says: We have used the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine in our family two years. My daughter received but two lessons, and is able to accomplish every variety of sewing without any difficulty whatever. We had used the "Howe" and "Grover & Baker," and after a fair trial of these three leading machines, we can most confidently assert that no machine is *so simple* or so well adapted for *ladies'* and *family use*, as the "Wheeler & Wilson."

My wife has used her Wheeler & Wilson Machine ten years without repairs, and has used only one needle for the last three years.

CHARLES J. GRAY.

Newburgh, N. Y.

Ten years ago I purchased a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, and have had it in constant use in my family since. We used it during the war to make clothing for our volunteers in the service, and for the hospitals, and *this work* was very heavy, being coarse woolen, and cotton fabrics. It is still in good working order, nothing having been broken but a few needles. You are welcome to use my name in your recommendations.

MRS. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Wife of Secretary U. S. Treasury.

GREY NUNNERY, MONTREAL.

We, the undersigned, Sisters of Charity, certify with pleasure that, after a trial of ten years, we have found Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines superior in every respect to all others used in our establishment. Their mechanism is strong and perfect, and with little care never get out of order.

SISTER COULTER,
SISTER BAYEUX,
General Hospital.

In order to facilitate the sale of, and place a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine within the reach of every one, we propose to lease them on the following terms: We will furnish one of our celebrated Sewing Machines to any one depositing with us fifteen dollars, as security for its safe keeping, and paying us ten dollars per month for the use of the same. When the mothly payments and deposit amount to a sum equal to the *Cash Price* of the Machine, we will give a bill and receipt, in full, for the Machine.

Any one desirous to avail themselves of our offer, can be accommodated by making application to one of our Traveling Salesmen, or by addressing us, or calling at our

ELEGANT SALESROOMS

140

WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wm. Sumner & Co.

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PEET PATENT VALVE.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF

Engine Builders, Steam Fitters, Oil Refiners, Brewers and others to this Valve.

It has but recently been patented, and is rapidly superceding all other Valves now in use.

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AGENTS.

Corner Duquesne Way and Sixth street, late St Clair street.

Apple Parers, Apple Parers.

I HAVE A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Apple Paring, Coring and Slicing

MACHINES,

Which I invite all to call and see for themselves. The Paring, Coring and Slicing Machine takes only three turns of the crank to Pare, Core and Slice an ordinary sized Apple. Dried Apples sell higher when Sliced with this Machine than when quartered with the old process. Also, I have a full assortment of LIGHTNING and TURN-TABLE APPLE PARERS.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by

JAMES BOWN,

136 WOOD STREET.

WRIGHT'S

PATENT WROUGHT ANVILS.

A full assortment of Sizes in stock and for sale by

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,

50 WOOD STREET.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

To Holders of 5-20 Bonds.

BY EXCHANGING YOUR 5-20'S FOR

U. S. THIRTY YEAR CURRENCY SIXES,

The Premium Received on the Exchange will pay the difference between Gold and Currency Interest for SIX YEARS WITH GOLD AT 1:33.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest, by

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth av. and Smithfield st.

tf

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 17, 1869.

Our banks, private bankers, and many individual capitalists are well supplied with loanable funds, but there is comparatively a scarcity of acceptable paper in the market. First class borrowers appear not in need of money at present, and have no fears but they can get sufficient whenever they need it.

—In the local stock market we hear of few transactions. Some inquiry is made for Connellsville railroad stock at about 15. A small lot of Valley 7-30 bonds were sold at 84¼, but this is hardly up to their general market value. As we have repeatedly before stated, these bonds are a favorite investment with our capitalists. The new city bond—the Water Loan—is going off rapidly, and there are no fears entertained but it will be taken. Among the cheap oil stocks there is a sharp demand for Cherry Run and Pittsburgh shares. Columbia is held at about 20½ to 21, and very little of this stock has changed hands this week.

—In New York the money market shows no important change. The banks there give a decided preference for call loans over any other method of employing their balances, and brokers consequently find money comparatively easy at 6@7 ℔ cent., the latter being the general rate at the banks. The banks are sending out currency in moderate amounts to the West, but the shipments being made largely in bank currency the outflow does not tell materially upon the stock of legal-tenders, and is not likely to do so until the supply of national currency is exhausted.

The Government, this week, will disburse $2,250,000 in the purchase of $2,000,000 bonds and will take in about $1,310,000 in payment for gold. The present currency balance of the Sub-Treasury consists of about two-thirds greenbacks and one-third national bank notes. Next month the Government pays about $15,000,000 on account of pensions. Nearly the whole of this amount, however, has been already appropriated out of the balance in the Treasury. We understand that the Sub-Treasuries other than New York and the National Bank depositories hold very liberal balances; so that the present currency balance in the Treasury, exclusive of the appropriation for pensions and other appropriations, is probably not less than $22,000,000.

—United States securities are dull and heavy, at a further decline. This continued dullness and depression is traceable in a great degree to the prospect of future activity in money, which has induced free sales by financial institutions, in order to supply themselves with funds.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	121¾	121½	121½
1862 5-20's	122¾	122¼	122
1864 5-20's	120⅞	120¾	120
1865 5-20's, old	120¾	120¼	120⅛
1865 5-20's, new	119¼	119	119¼
1867 5-20's	119⅝	119½	119¾
1868	119⅜	119	119
10-40's	112¾	112¼	112¼
Gold	133⅜	133⅛	133⅝

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Aug. 16.	Aug. 17.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	133¾	133¼	...	½
U. S. bonds, 1881	122	121½	...	½
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1862	123¼	122	...	1¼
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1864	121	......		
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1865	121	120¼	...	¾
U. S. 10-40's	113	112½	...	½
U. S. B. new iss. 5-20's, '65	119⅞	119	...	⅞
U. S. B. new iss. 5-20's, '67	120¼	119⅜	...	⅞
U. S. B. new iss. 5-20's, '68	119⅝	119	...	⅝

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, of last evening, says: Gold continues heavy, the price having ranged from 133⅜@134⅛, while the carrying rate has been 3@5 per cent. The selling movement has been partially checked by preparations to transfer gold from this market to San Francisco. The scarcity of money at San Francisco has induced a demand for coin from this city, and applications have been made to the Treasury for the transfer of gold by telegraphic order from the United States Treasurer on the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, at a charge to the Treasury of ¾ per cent. which is about one half the usual cost to the Treasury of the transportation of gold from the Pacific to this city. Some deposits of coin have already been made at the sub-Treasury here, with a view to these remittances, and probably not less than $2,000,000 of gold will be taken off the market in this way within the next two or three days.

—The Philadelphia *Press* says that stock of Philadelphia and Erie sold up to 30¼, seller 60 days, and was much in demand by parties who are evidently purchasing for those interested in the Pennsylvania Central. Among the numerous railroad absorptions by the latter company we do not see how the Philadelphia and Erie can avoid becoming an avenue to at least one of the great trunk lines to the west. Traversing a most important part of our State, connecting with the main roads to the coal, iron and oil regions, and with the various roads which afford outlet to their productions, it is scarcely possible that it should long remain neglected by capitalists and those desiring investment. We hear of more than one rumor that New York parties are privately buying the stock, but we hope, for the credit of Philadelphia, that the control of the road will not pass into the hands of parties whose interests cannot but be inimical to our city.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

August 17, 1869.	10 00 A M	11 00 A M	12 10 P M	1 20 P M	4 00 P M
New York Central	210⅛	209¾	209¾	210⅛	209¾
Hudson River	......	185½	......	185½	......
Harlem	......	163	......	162¾	......
Reading	96¾	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜
Michigan Central	......	......	......	......	......
Michigan Southern	106⅛	105⅞	105⅞	106⅜	106⅜
Illinois Central	......	......	......	......	......
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	105⅜	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
Fort Wayne	153	152	152	151⅞	151⅞
Chicago and Northwestern	88⅜	88¼	88⅜	88⅝	88⅝
Do preferred	98⅜	97⅝	98	98	98⅝
Rock Island	116	115⅝	115⅞	115⅞	116
Toledo and Wabash	......	77¼	......	76¾	......
Toledo and Wabash, pref	......	78	......	79	......
Chicago and Alton	......	155⅜	......	156	......
St. Paul	......	81½	......	81⅜	81⅜
St. Paul, preferred	......	89⅝	......	89¾	89¾
Ohio and Mississippi	......	31⅞	......	32	......
Pacific Mail	......	83⅝	......	84	......
Western Union Telegraph	......	38⅜	......	38⅜	38⅜
Adams Express	......	58⅜	......	58⅝	58⅝
Merchants Union Express	......	10⅜	......	......	......
American M. U. Express	......	38⅝	......	39	39
Wells, Fargo Express	......	19⅛	......	19¼	19¼
United States Express	......	66⅛	......	......	65½
Gold	133⅝	133⅛	133⅜	133¼	133¼

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	210⅝	209¾	...	1
Hudson River	185½	185½	...	...
Harlem	162	162¾	¾	...
Reading	96⅝	96¼	...	⅜
Mich. Central	130	...	...	...
Mich Southern	105¾	106⅜	⅝	...
Illinois Central	...	...	...	...
Cleve. and Pitts	105⅜	105⅛	...	¼
Fort Wayne	151⅜	151⅞	½	...
Chicago and North.	88¼	88⅝	⅜	...
do preferred	98	98⅛	⅛	...
Rock Island	115¾	116	¼	...
Tol. and Wabash	74	76¼	2¼	...
do. preferred	...	74	...	...
Chicago and Alton	154	156	2	...
St. Paul	81¾	81¾	...	...
do preferred	89½	89¾	¼	...
Ohio and Miss.	32	32	...	...
Pacific Mail	83	84	1	...
Western U. Tel	38¼	38⅜	⅛	...
Adams Express	58½	58½	...	...
Merch U. Ex	10⅝	10¼	...	¼
American M. U. Ex	38¼	39	¾	...
Wells, Fargo & Co.	19⅞	19½	...	⅜
United States Ex	66½	65½	...	1

—The following are the earning of eleven railroads for the month of July as compared with the previous year:

	1869.	1868.	Inc.	Dec.
*Chicago and Alton	$ 353,736	$ 404,012	$	$50,276
Chicago and N. Western	1,167,155	1,091,466	75,689	......
†Chicago, R. I. and Pacific	440,300	341,885	98,415	......
‡Illinois Central	661,793	549,714	112,079	......
Marietta and Cin.	109,502	108,413	1,089	......
Michigan Central	329,950	321,013	8,947	......
‡Lake Shore & M. S.	727,045	686,934	40,111	......
Milwaukee and St P.	586,342	423,397	162,945	......
Ohio and Mississippi	192,364	194,455	......	2,091
St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute	129,761	143,986	......	14,225
Toledo, Wabash & W.	310,800	283,833	26,967	......
Total	$5,008,743	$4,549,108	$526,242	$62,592

* The comparison now includes, for the first time, the same mileage as in 1868.
† Mileage greater than last year.
‡ Includes Dubuque and Sioux City leased line.
‡ The earnings of consolidated lines now first reported.

The total earnings from January 1 to July 31, for the current and last previous years, were as follows:

	1869.	1868.	Inc.	Dec.
Chicago and Alton	$2,460,362	$2,189,330	$271,032	......
Chicago and Northwestern	7,635,481	6,942,963	692,518	......
Chic., R Island and Pacific	2,770,409	2,229,464	540,945	......
Illinois Central	4,429,374	3,885,366	544,008	......
Marietta and Cincinnati	747,444	674,396	73,048	......
Michigan Central	2,668,315	2,406,582	261,733	......
*Lake Shore and Mich Southern	3,251,310	2,942,870	263,150	......
Milwaukee and St. Paul	3,562,339	2,907,657	654,682	......
Ohio and Mississippi	1,466,553	1,577,534	......	$110,981
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	1,049,547	980,478	69,059	......
Toledo, Wabash & Western	2,186,084	1,926,178	259,906	......
Total	$32,167,218	$28,702,818	$3,575,381	$110,981

* Includes the consolidated lines for July, and Michigan Southern previously.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY EVENING, August 17, 1869.

Trade in our general markets continues very quiet and rules dull, there being but a moderate business doing in any branch of business. The few changes reported will be found below. We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market is well supplied and dull at $1 50@3 00 ℔ bbl., as to quality.

BEESWAX—Sales of pure at 40c, and mixed with grease at 30c ℔ lb.

BEANS—Very dull at from $1 50@1 75 ℔ bush for good to choice navy.

HONEY—Sales at from 25@30c ℔ lb, as to quality.

PLUMS—Sales at $4 00 ℔ box.

PEACHES—Receipts large and market dull at $1 00@2 00 ℔ box, as to quality.

PEARS—Sales at $4 00 ℔ bbl.

POTATOES—Market dull, with sales from store at $1@1 25 ℔ bbl, as to quality. By the bushel from store 50 cents is the outside price for the best.

ONIONS—Market dull at $1 00 ℔ bushel for choice.

PLUMS—Sales at $3 50@3 75 ℔ box.

TOMATOES—Sales at 45@50c ℔ bushel.

BUTTER—Market dull and unchanged, and we quote at 23@25c ℔ lb, for prime to extra. Mixed butter sold at 20c ℔ lb.

EGGS—There is a dull market, with sales at 15@16c ℔ doz., as to condition and quality.

CEMENT—We quote Phoenix hydraulic cement at $2 25@2 50 ℔ bbl, and Johnstown at $2 25.

CARBON OIL—Firm at 28c in large lots, and 30c in a small way.

BACON, LARD, ETC—Market firm with a good demand. We quote bacon shoulders 15¼c; rib sides 18¾c; clear do 19¾c sugar cured hams 23¼c; dried beef 22¼c; lard in tierces 20¼c; lard in buckets 21¼c—Mess pork $34 50.

LARD OIL—Market firm and steady with sales at $1 40@1 42 for extra No. 1, and $1 00@1 05 for No. 2.

LIME—Steady. Sales of Cleveland at $2 25, and White Lime at $1 50.

HAY—Dull at $14@18 00 ℔ ton for new crop, from country wagons.

FLOUR—There is a moderate business doing without change to note in prices. Choice brands are firmly held, and receipts light. Inferior grades are nominal in price. We quote from store good spring in bbls at $6 50@6 75; choice spring in bbls $7 00@7 50, and winter wheat flour in bbls at $7 25@7 75 for prime to choice We quote as follows, fresh ground articles, manufactured by the several mills in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the Southern Side: Best brands, in barrels, from $7 80@8 60, and in sacks, $7 50@8 30; second best brands from $7@7 90 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 75@7 60; third quality, $6 50@6 90 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 25@6 60, and good extra and baker's flour in barrels, from $5 50@6 00 ℔ bbl.

RYE FLOUR—Is quoted at $6 25 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—There is some improvement to note in business. On the wharf new red winter wheat sold $1 33, ℔ bush. We quote old red winter wheat at a $1 40@1 45, and new red winter at $1 35@1 40 on the track. Corn continues firm with sales of prime yellow ear on the track at 95c@$1 00, and from store at $1 05@1 07. New oats are firm at 50c for new on the track, and 55c for old. From store new is selling at 55c, and old at 60c ℔ bush. Sales by the car load of new rye at $1 15, and old at $1 20. There was some barley (new spring) sold at $1 25 ℔ bush.

WHISKY—Business is good. Prices are firm at previous quotations. We quote highwines at $1 10@1 12; common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1 12; half rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $3 50 ℔ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ℔ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, August 18, 1869.

There was hardly anything doing in the oil trade yesterday. But few sales were reported. There are more buyers than sellers at present prices. All that can be said in regard to the market is that it is very dull, and at a "stand still." The few sales reported were as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

There were offers to sell crude oil last four months at 15¼c and no buyers; sales of 2,000 bbls August at 15c, and 1,000 bbls do, sellers' option, at 15c.

REFINED OIL.

1,500 bbls, 500 each October, November and December, at 33c
1,000 bbls August, at 32½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 17.—Closing prices 16th: crude in bulk in moderate demand and steady at 17⅝c; crude in bbls entirely nominal at 23@23¼c; refined dull but firm at 32⅜@32½c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17, 11 A. M.—Market quiet and weak; P. L. S. to W. 31c; S. W. spot 31c; August 32¼c; crude 17c.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 17, noon.—Market continues strong at $5 05; transactions at that price freely.

SHAMBURG, PA., August 17, 12 M.—Market quiet but more doing at $5 25.

ROUSEVILLE, August 17, 12:30 P. M.—Market dull; $5 00 best bid; nothing done yet.

PIT HOLE, August 17, 1:30 P. M.—Market quiet but firm; prices unchanged—$5 30@5 35.

TITUSVILLE, August 17, 1:30 P. M.—Market quiet but firm; holding at $5 50; offering $5 45, but little doing.

NEW YORK, August 17, 2:00 P. M.—Market unchanged in every respect.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 17.—Antwerp 54½f. In New York—Crude 17¼@17⅜c; refined 32¼@32⅜c. Market dull.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 17, 1:00 P. M.—Market very quiet; nothing doing scarcely; crude steady and firm at about $5 65. Weather little cloudy.

NEW YORK, August 17, 10 A. M.—LONDON, August 17, 11:15 A. M.—Refined 20d; Spirits 7¾d; at Antwerp 54½f.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.—Market quiet; nothing doing. Spot 32c; August 32¼c; September 32⅝@33c; September to December inclusive 33c; October to December inclusive 33¼c. Crude in bulk inactive and nominally 17@17¼c; in barrels quiet and nominally 22¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.—Spot 32c; August 32¼c; September 32⅝c; October to December 33c. Crude 17¼c. Market closes quiet.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

J. Speer	180	D. R. Reighard	50
Fisher Bros	1,280	R. T. Leech	80
Waring & King	160		
Total bbls			1,680

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. R. R. Oil Line.

Standard Oil Works, 668 bbl ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Forsyth Bros & Co, 466 bbl ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
B W Morgan, 204 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & co, 84 bbls ref to Warden Frew & Co, Phila.
Citizens Oil Company, 707 bbls ref to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.
Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale, 46 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Pennock & Beeson, 55 bbls lubricating to R. H. Childs, Philadelphia
Total Shipments Refined .... 2,175 bbls
Total shipments Lubricating .... 55 bbls

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Brooks, Ballentine & Co, 53 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

TUESDAY, August 17, 1869.

CATTLE—The supply of cattle on sale this week was fair and fully up to the demand. The whole number aggregated 790 head, against 764 head last week. The greater portion of the offerings were of the medium class, which has been the general case for some time past. Prime to extra fat steers sold readily at fair prices. The supply of this class was, however, light. Common cattle ruled dull. We quote prime to extra fat at $7 50@7 75, and common at $4 50@5 50. Stock steers of a medium class sold at $6@7 ℔ hundred. Nearly one-half the cattle on sale were from Ohio, and 10 cars from Chicago. The balance was from the surrounding counties. Among the sales reported we note as follows: Mr. Verner 16 head of good to extra Chicago steers at $7 15@7 75, and 16 head of Washington county mixed stock at $5 00@6 50; Haas & Kraus 60 head of Ohio steers at $5 50@7 00; Trauerman & Lobman 68 head of Chicago and Illinois stock at $5 00@7 25; Hazlewood & Blackstock 80 head of mixed stock at $5 00@7 25; Jacob Rothchilds 26 head of small Ohio steers at $5 00@5 37; Isaac Ziegler 23 head of Washington county steers and heifers at $5 00@6 50; S Marks & Bro, 63 head from Chicago and Ohio at $5 00@7 75; L & J Shamberg, 40 head mixed stock at $4 50@7 62; Hedges & Taylor sold 29 head mixed Ohio stock, for Keenan, at an average of 6c; N Carr, 18 head at $4 00@6 50; Holmes, Lafferty & Co, 83 mixed stock; Jas. Hanlon, 16 head mixed Washington county stock at $4 62@6 00; Flinner Sheltmantle, 25 Butler county steers averaging 700 to 1,250, at $5 00@6 50; Keefer & Katz, sold 38 head Chicago steers at $6 00@7 00; Jacob Needy sold 35 light Ohio steers and heifers, at $5 00@7 75; 1 car good cattle left over; Greenwald & Kahn, 56 head mixed stock at $5 00@7 75; Peter Hartman, 40 Green county cows and steers, at $4 50@7 25; Kaufman, 9 head Washington county steers and heifers at $5 75@6 50; L Rothchilds, 35 head Washington and Lawrence county steers at $6 25@7 25.

HOGS—There was very little demand for hogs and the market ruled very quiet, and prices without change. In a retail way good fat hogs sold at $11 00@11 50 and stock hogs at $10 00@10 50 ℔ hundred.

SHEEP—The number on sale aggregated about 1,300 head, and the market ruled considerably active, and perhaps a little strong, although prices were without material change from last week. Lambs commanded from $1 00 to $4 00 ℔ head, as to quality and condition, and fair to prime fat sheep for 3, 4½ and 5c ℔ lb.

As usual, most of the offerings came from Butler county, Pa. Among the sales reported we note as follows: John Walters 100 head at $1 50@2 50 ℔ head for lambs, and sheep at 2@3½c ℔ lb; Adam Eckert, 150 head at $1 60@3 25 ℔ head for lambs and 2@4c for sheep; R. Stouffer, 100 head at $2 for sheep and $1 75 for lambs; Chas. Hass, 64 lambs at $1 50@3 00 and 51 sheep at $2 00@4 00; John F. McNeely, 116 sheep and lambs at $1 75@3 50.

James Shaw sold 90 head sheep to Davis at $2 per head; Davis retailed same sheep at $1 30@4. Jacob Rinn sold 67 sheep for Hector at an average of $1 50. Stakely & Bro. sold 136 sheep at $1 50@3 50; lambs at $1@2 50. Garvin & Co. 82 sheep at $1 25@3; lambs at $3. A Schontz 90 sheep at $2 50, and lambs at $2 75. Flinner & Scheismantle 75 sheep and lambs at 75c@$2 50. M. Humes 96 sheep and lambs at an average of $2. James McTaggart 41 sheep and lambs at $1 25 per head.

Flour and Grain at Chicago.

The receipts and shipments of flour and grain at Chicago the past week, corresponding with the periods named, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	Aug. 14, 1869.	Aug. 15, 1869.	Aug. 15, 1868.
Flour, bbls	28,928	24,882	32,109
Wheat, bush	313,646	174,081	347,596
Corn, bush	674,449	523,798	1,053,205
Oats, bush	234,066	179,430	707,161
Rye, bush	10,714	11,391	60,393
Barley, bush	10,831	8,020	14,666

SHIPMENTS.

Flour, bbls	28,956	27,622	25,849
Wheat, bush	358,763	282,686	151,139
Corn, bush	628,203	445,591	853,005
Oats, bush	180,309	177,584	455,096
Rye, bush	3,144	370	17,298
Barley, bush	1,600	......	2,793

PRICES.

The following were the closing prices:

	Aug. 14, 1869.	Aug. 15, 1868.
Flour, Sp. Ex	$6 25 @7 50	$9 25 @11 25
Wheat, No. 2	1 45	1 76½@ 1 77
Corn, No. 2	90 @ 90½	98½
Oats	49	53
Rye, No. 1	1 06½	1 34 @ 1 35
Barley, No. 2	1 30	1 50 @ 1 55

Ohio Ahead on Wool.

The figures show that Ohio stands at the head of the States in the number of sheep kept by her farmers. The return is for 1869, and shows for the seven leading wool producing States the following number of sheep:

Ohio	6,730,126
New York	3,996,824
Michigan	3,948,191
Pennsylvania	3,442,002
Indiana	2,882,176
Illinois	2,738,431
Iowa	2,201,870

Wisconsin, Missouri and Vermont follow in the older named, and the entire number of sheep in the country is 39,000,000.

Live Stock at Chicago.

Cattle—The receipts of cattle the past week were 6,888 head, against 5,680 head the previous week. The shipments were 5,765 head, against 3,705 head the previous week. The market opened sharp on Monday, August 8th, at prices ruling about 25c ℔ 100 lbs higher than at the close of the market the previous week, and although as the week advanced there was some abatement in the demand, holders, stimulated by the moderate character of the receipts, remained firm in their views, and the improvement in prices has been thoroughly sustained throughout. The extreme dullness and depression that characterized the eastern markets during last week, have given place to a healthier state, and notwithstanding the higher prices prevailing here, shippers have had, perhaps, as fair a margin to work upon as at any time within the past month. New York, Boston and Albany buyers have been in regular attendance, and have "picked up," from day to day, all good to choice smooth, fat steers, offering at $6 75@7 50 ℔ 100 lbs, for averages from 1,210 to 1,400 lbs, and had the supply of these descriptions embraced a few "bunches" additional, no difficulty would have been experienced in disposing of them at remunerative prices. Very little "extra" stock was received. The only two lots properly coming under this head were 78 head from Knox county, averaging 1,322 lbs, and 102 head, averaging 1,435 lbs. The former brought $8 00 per 100 lbs and a premium of $100 on the drove, and the latter sold at $8 00, less $1 00 per head. These, however, were extreme prices, and are, of course, no criterion of the general market. Fair qualities, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs, have also met with a fair inquiry for the markets of Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Cleveland, and have been salable at $6 00@6 50. About the usual number were taken for home consumption, chiefly at, and within the range of, $4 00@5 25. In a few instances higher prices were paid, while sales at $3 00@3 50 were also reported on "Kinzie street" account. There has been a better attendance of feeders than for some time past, and holders of the grades of stock usually sought after by this class of buyers were enabled to realize at better prices than during last week or the previous one, $4 50@5 00 being the ruling rates for common to fair thinnish steers of from 850 to 1,050 lbs average. Inferior descriptions continue dull and neglected, and although the supply of these was not as large as usual, sales have been extremely slow, and several lots remain in the pens unsold. On Saturday last trade was quiet, but all desirable grades were worked off, and while the feeling developed was not quite so firm as on the preceding days of the week, no visible decline was suffered. The market closes steady, and, with continued moderate receipts, we see no good reason why present prices may not be sustained:

CLOSING PRICES.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 4 to 6 year old steers, and averaging from 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	$7 25@7 50
Prime Beeves—Good, well fatted, finely-formed steers, and averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs, at	6 50@7 00
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, at	5 50@6 25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, and averaging 900 to 1,050 lbs, at	4 25@5 25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 800 to 1,050 lbs, at	3 75@4 75
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2 50@3 50

Hogs—The receipts of hogs for the week just closed were 33,115 head against 36,860 head received last week—a falling off of 3,755 head. For the corresponding period in 1868, the arrivals were 23,968 head or 10,147 head less than for the week under review. Under light receipts and a brisk demand, the market opened active and buoyant, and continued thus up to Tuesday noon, prices in the meantime advancing 15@20c ℔ 100 lbs, or to $8 85@10 00 for common to choice. From this time, however, until the close of trade yesterday evening, the market was dull and declining one. The arrivals were unexpectedly large, and under a rapidly accumulating supply, something of a "panicky" feeling took possession of holders, and in their anxiety to "close out," prices were generally "shaded" until at the close we find them ruling fully 50@65c ℔ 100 lbs lower than during the forenoon of Tuesday. Some very choice hogs were received, and sales have been effected at $10 15, $10 25 and in one instance, for a car load of extra, of the Suffolk and Chester white breed, at $10 37½. The market was dull, and prices weak and unsettled. The market was dull, and prices ruled weak and unsettled. The receipts were 2,148 head, and the sales about 5,500 head, at a range of $8 25@8 50 for common, $8 75@9 00 for medium to fair, and at $9 25@9 50 for good to choice grades. The market closed heavy, with between 2,000 and 3,000 head left over unsold.

Sheep—The receipts for the week were 8,428 head, and shipments 878 head. There has been a fair inquiry for this class of stock, but, owing to the excessive supply, lower prices have prevailed, the decline during the week amounting to fully $1 00@1 25 ℔ 100 lbs. A good many remained in the pens unsold, and the market closed weak at $3 25@4 25 for fair to choice, and at $2@2 75 for common to medium. Inferior are neglected at $1@1 75 ℔ head.

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pennsylvania Central R R—Duquesne Depot.

NOTE.—The following is only the freight received and remaining on the platform of this station up to three o'clock yesterday afternoon:]

Jno Taggart & Son, 1 car bark; Dilworth, Porter & co, 3 car wheels; J & A Deitz, 5 bgs coffee; Armstrong, Bro & co, 126 bales c wood; Arbuckles & co, 30 bxs ess coffee, 20 bbls tar, 39 bxs c pins, 29 do f soap, 7 do tea; Litte & Baird, 25 bbls sugar, 20 do tar, 6 pkgs tobacco; Carr, McC & co, 9 bales & 4 bxs mdse; Evans, D & G, 87 bales oakum; Fulton, B & co, 177 do do; Anderson & W, 76 bxs steel; J S Dilworth & co, 50 bbls sugar, 2 bls cloves; Fleming, A & co, 150 bxs tin, 7 pigs do; B L Fahnestock & co, 10 bbls 1 black, 4 do n stone; Harris & E, 15 bbls 1 black, 6 pkgs drugs; Rinehart & S, 166 bgs coffee; Fahnestock, H & S, 136 pigslead; J H Lippincott, 18 bales oakum; Knox & Orr, 6 tcs rice, 1 hhd sugar; R E Sellers, 4 bbls varnish, 1 bx drugs; S P Shriver & co, 23 bgs coffee, 2 bxs m tobacco; Atwell & Lee, 30 bbls sugar; Bailey, F & co, 25 pcs cast pipe; Citizens W Lead co, 20 bbls ox zinc; J Dunlap, 18 bxs tin; Gregg, Son & co, 6 cases B & S; W M Gormly, 1 bx tobacco; Haworth & D, 14 bbls sugar; Head & M, 16 bgs coffee; Lindsey, S & E, 1 bx h ware; A Kirkpatrick & co, 20 bgs coffee; W H Kirkpatrick & co, 10 hhds sugar; McNish & B, 2 bdls belting; Means & Coffin, 2 bxs m tobacco; J Porterfield & co, 6 bxs groceries; Vangorder & S, 4 bbls s potatoes; Watt, Lang & co, 5 hhds sugar; B C & T H Sawyer, 1 bx mdse; J P Smith & co, 1 do h ware; Shipton & W, 5 hhds sugar; W C Graves, 1 bx s tobacco; H Rea jr, 202 bxs peaches; W J Steel & Bro, 28 do do; Voight, M & co, 161 do do; 1 lot cantelopes.

For Allegheny City.

Mercer & B, 11 bbls sugar; C Relp, 7 bx groceries; DeHaven & Sons, 1 bx patterns; Kopham & G, 4 do tea; J I ahia, 3 do do; R & W Jenkinson, 1 do segars; S M Becker, 1 do dry goods; Elliott & Lyons 1 do do; E Schlog, 1 do do; W Woechter, 2 bxs shoes; R Hay & Son, 4 do do; F Adler, 1 do bristles; J A Zevinger, 3 do drugs; W & J Carson, 7 bxs tea; R M Snodgrass, 1 do drugs; F H Eggers, 2 pkgs do.

For Birmingham.

C Foerster, 1 bx o cloth; J Ploges, 2 pkgs h ware; B F Schuchman, 2 bxs tea; A C Wittengill, 1 hhd sugar.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—P. R. R. Lessee.

Woodworth & D, 1 bbl eggs, 2 do onions; Slack & Sholes, 1 car salt, 1 do shingles; W F Bostwick, 1 lot machinery; J Hannwelt & Son, 110 g s hides; Banswell, P & co, 1 bx g ware; Myers & Ammon, 3 bdls shovels; J Woodwell & co, 3 bxs files; Freeman & co, 1 car o iron; McCune & Bro, 1 lot middlings, 25 bbls flour, 25 sks corn; Graff, B & co, 4,000 fire brick; Godfrey & Clark, 17 sks paper, W W Morris, 1 bx mdse; W J Meek, 53 sks oats, 30 do rye; Weyman & Bro, 1 bx tobacco; J Fullerton, 1 cad do; B Cohn, 1 bx carpet; Voigt & co, 1 bbl pears; Frazier, M & co, 5 sks rags; Reese, G & D, 1 k g h shoes; J D McCormack, 2 bxs sundries; Graham & M, 17 sks oats; Seghmyer & V, 100 bbls flour; T C Jenkins, 200 do do; Schomaker & D, 100 do do.

Allegheny Station.

Bothwell & co, 2 cars stoves; J M Lusk, 36 pkgs flour; Fullertons, 26 sks wool; Bradley & Son, 30 do do; Verner & H, 1 car stone, Forrester & M, 1 do do.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.

G A Mundorf, 1 car lumber; B Schmidt & co, 1 do do; W B Hayes, jr, 100 bbls lime; E Schmidt, 100 tar bbls; Wm McKing, 56 sks corn, 170 do oats; B L Fahnestock & co, 23 csks 2 bbls e paint, 6 bbls manganese, Watt, Lang & co, 25 bxs starch; Smith, Johnson & co, 25 bxs do; Strickler & M, 15 bxs do; Haworth & D, 25 do do; G H Anderson & co, 25 rolls leather; W Flaccus & Son, 10 bbls oil; H Riddle, 10 cases cheese; W E Schmertz & co, 7 bxs boots; Jas Gardner, 100 bbls flour; Springer & co, 5 bbls apples; Duff & Son, 4 bbls eggs, 3 bgs rags, 10 bbls mols; W C Armstrong, 12 bbls apples, 2 kgs eggs, 2 jars butter; McElroy, D & co, 3 bls blankets; Morrison & D, 4 bbls apples; C Johnson & Son, 1 csk o glass; C A Warmcastle, 126 oil bbls; Day & co, 41 bbls apples; J R Taylor, 20 bdls hooks; N Whiting & Son, 2 doz w chairs; Steel & Bro, 10 bbls eggs; J Manhood, 6 do do.

Allegheny Station.

A C Taggart, 1 car lumber; R Knox & Son, 137 sks corn; Rose & Ewing, 9 bbls apples; Kennedy & Bro, 1 car wheat.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

J Unstott, 5 bbls flour; J Beckhardt, 15 do do 60 do do; Buffum, 2 bxs bottles; McHenry & H, 38 sks oats; F G Craighead, 4 do rags, 5 bbls eggs; Head & Metzgar, 1 do cigars; D R Herron, 7 cars corn; J W Simpson, 1 do do; J S Liggett, 1 do wheat; J M Seibert, 2 do lumber, J W Boyd, 1 do do; M P Adams, 1 do staves; W Hastings, 1 do ko; Littell & Mechling, 50 bbls h wines; Shipton & Wallace, 25 do co; R Woods, 25 do do.

Freight Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

Carroll & S, 17 pkgs h wines; Voigt, M & co, 1 firkin butter; E Jones, 1 bbl mdse; W H Kirkpatrick, 1 bbl mdse, 1 do eggs, 8 do onions, 3 sks do; G Doemberger, 1 calf; W Hoffman, 2 do; J Hoffman, 5 do; A Dougherty, 3 bus oats, 5½ do potatoes; R Skelton, 6 bus potatoes, 2 do peaches; A McNath, 11 do pears; D Hawk, 12 do do, 12 do potatoes, 3 do apples; D McCartay, 16 baskets marketing; J Seibert, 11 do do; J Cupps, 9 do potatoes; H F Bruggeman, 2 bbls eggs; J & M Karns, 1 do do; C Kountz, 1 do do; Paul & Gibson, 1 do do, 2 firkins butter; L J Blanchard, 1 bbl eggs, 2 bxs butter, 5 bxs chickens; F Templeton, 2 do do, 4 do butter, 4 bbls and 1 keg eggs; G Small, 2 bbls eggs.

Oil Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

Star Refinery, on account of Fisher & Bro, 800 bbls crude oil; R T Leech, on account of G S Thomas, 80 do do; Waring & King, on account of Pool Bros, 160 do do; Fisher Bros, 480 do do.

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

Wm F Armstrong, 256 bdls iron; J C Lappy, 1 car bark; Lappy & W, 1 do do; Bretlaugh & co, 2 bxs bottles; Gwyn & Stoneman, 232 bgs oats; Bonte & co, 2 cars stone; J H Parker, 1 bbl hams; C P Markle, 37 bdls paper; Scott & Gisal, 138 bgs wheat; J Sprindler, 68 bdls willow; J C Buffum, 1 bxs bottles; R Gilmore, 2 bales s boxes; Fraunheim & M, 2 kgs beer, 10 do empty; F Evert, 7 whisky kegs; J Schultz, 2 rolls leather; D H Lautz, 1 bx mdse; McHenry & Hood, 1 car grain.

Glass Manufacturers' Imports.

D L Reynolds	2 cars lime.
Lorenz & Wightman	1 car lime.
J B Canfield & Son	1 car lime.
W McCully & Co	3 cars sand.
J Torrence	11 casks soda ash
Cunningham, Ihmsen & Co	13 casks soda ash
Fahnestock, Fortune & Co	24 casks soda ash

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD
P. R. R. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Loomis & Collord, m	1	Hallman & H, m	5
J Moorhead, metal	1	Bryan & Caughey, metal	4
Zug & Co, metal	3	Reese, Graff & Dull, m	1
Lewis, Bailey, D & co, m	1		
Total			16

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shoenberger, B & Co, o	2	Union Mills, o	2
Spang, Chalfant & Co, o	2		
Total			6

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Jno Moorhead, metal	4	Nimick & Co, m	3
J Reamer, metal	5	J W Porter, metal	2
McIntosh, H & Co, m	1		
Total			15

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co.

J L Moorhouse, 8 bbls pears, 4 do apples, 3½ do eggs, 16 do coal tar; R Gilman, 11 pkgs seeds; A C Matthews, 5 bb s pears; McCord & co, 1 cow and calf; C Detmathal, 2 jars berries; J H Graham, 2 calves; W Gray & Son, 50 hogs; Jones & L, 1 bx and 2 buckets butter, 3 bxs eggs; Thos Ryan, 3 bdls pelts, 1 lot old iron; Mrs Eckley, 2 buckets berries; J Cochran & co, 2 tubs do; Hart, Caughey & co, 6 buckets do; Scott & Graham, 9 do do; W E McElroy & co, 40 do do 20 bbls flour.

PETROLEUM.

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY

HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.

Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,
Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special Oil for tropical climates or hot weather.

Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop,
Will cut Screws.

Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,
Adapted for high speed.

Spindle Oil, Wool Oil, Tanners' Stuffing & Fleshing Oil, Harness Oil,

Head-Light Oil, Benzole, Gasoline, Parraffine.

ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patents by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at **174 WOOD STREET.** Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

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WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE TO THE CHEESE TRADE.

60 cases Young America;
75 boxes English Gloucester, mild;
80 boxes English Cheshire, mild;
50 boxes New York Factory, mild;
30 boxes New York Goshen, mild;

In store and arriving, for sale with full stock of Groceries.

H. RIDDLE,
Liberty street.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 133¼@133⅜.

NEW YORK, August 17—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 5@7 per cent

STERLING

Dull at 109⅝@110.

GOLD

Opened at 133¾, fell to 132⅞, became firmer and closed at 133⅛@133¼. Carrying rates 2½@6 per cent. Clearances $81,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Dull, heavy and lower. Coupons '81, 121⅜@122; do '62, 122@122⅛; do '64, 120@120⅛; do '65, 120⅛@120¼; do new, 119@119⅛; do '67, 119⅜@119⅝; do '68, 119@119⅛; 10-40's, 112⅜@112½; Pacifics, 107⅛@108.

STATE BONDS

Closed steady. Missouris 86⅞; old Tennessees 62; new do 51; old Virginias 56; new do 60; old North Carolinas 56; new do 49¾.

THE STOCK MARKET

Was steady during the forenoon, with fair dealings, Wabash being exceptionally strong and active. The opening sale was at 75½, which was followed by a rapid advance to 79, at which figure large amounts were purchased under the impression that the conference which has recently taken place between the officials of this company, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Erie will ultimately result in the consolidation of the Wabash and Michigan Southern, and that this consolidation will be in the interest of the Erie Company. Prices subsequently returned to 76½. The market soon after the second call became strong and active, with Northwestern and Michigan Southern as the special features. The first named advanced to 89⅛ for common and 98⅜ for preferred, and Michigan Southern to 106⅜. The Vanderbilt shares were, however, weak and lower. Pacific Mail was active and touched 85. The market finally closed dull but steady.

5:30 PRICES.

Canton 58; Cumberland 37; Western Union Telegraph 38⅜; Quicksilver 15; Mariposa 8; do preferred 12; Pacific Mail 84⅞; Adams Express 58⅜; Wells Express 19⅜; American 39; United States 66¼; Merchants' Union 11; New York Central 209⅜; Harlem 162; Hudson 185½; Reading 96⅜; Erie 28⅜; do preferred 50⅝; Michigan Central 132; Michigan Southern 106⅜; Illinois Central 136; Pittsburgh 105⅛; Northwestern 88⅛; do preferred 98⅛; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 82; Rock Island 115⅞; St. Paul 81⅜; do preferred 89⅝; Wabash 76½; do preferred 79; Fort Wayne 151⅞; Terre Haute 34; do preferred 58; Chicago and Alton, 156; Ohio and Mississippi 32; St. Joseph 126; Dubuque 110.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Coppers at Boston—Copper Falls 7; Franklin 13¼; Quincy 25.

Sub-Treasury balance $92,111,546.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, August 17, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Par selling.

FLOUR—Quiet at $5 75@7 75 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Quiet and No. 1 declined 1½@2c; sales at $1 44½; No. 2 declined 4@4½c; sales at $1 40@1 40½, closing quiet at $1 40 cash and $1 39½@1 39¾ seller the month; this afternoon market firmer at $1 41¼@1 41½ for No. 2.

CORN—In fair demand and ½@¾c higher; sales of No. 2 at 91½@92½c; rejected 85@86½c; no grade 80@81c. closing at 92c cash and 91¼c seller the month for No. 2; this afternoon market steady at 90½@91c.

OATS—More active, easier and 1½@2c lower; sales at 46½@47c for No. 2 and 44@44½c for rejected, closing unchanged.

RYE—More active and a shade easier; sales at $1 05@1 05½ for No. 2, closing firm at $1 05½.

BARLEY—In fair demand; sales at $1 25@1 26 seller September, closing with buyers at $1 25.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1 11 bid.

SUGARS—Firm and active at 13½@14¾c for common to prime Cuba.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Mess pork $33 75@34 00. Lard 19½@19¾c. Sweet pickled hams 17½@18c; dry salted shoulders 13¾@14c.

CATTLE—Dull and weak at $3 25@4 00 for stockers; $4@4 50 for Cherokee steers; $5 25 for good cows; $7@7 25 for good shipping steers.

HOGS—Steady and firm at $8 50@8 85 for common; $9@9 40 for fair to medium; $9 50@9 65 for good to choice, and $10 12½@10 25 for extra assorted lots.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Cotton more active and firmer; sales 3,000 bales at 33½@33¾c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 12,895 bbls; less active and 10@15c lower; sales 6,400 bbls at $6 00@6 60 for superfine State and western; $7 05@7 45 for common to choice extra State; $6 90@7 55 for do extra western; $7 00@7 80 for white wheat extra; $6 90@7 65 for round hoop Ohio; $7 00@8 00 for extra St. Louis; $9 00@10 50 for good to choice do, closing heavy and declining. Rye flour quiet; sales 270 bbls at $4 50@6 75. Corn meal scarce and quiet; sales 500 bbls Brandywine a trifle lower $6 00. Whisky active and firmer; sales 250 bbls western at $1 16@1 17 free, the latter price for iron bound. Receipts of wheat 124,183 bush; dull, heavy and 3@5c lower; sales 56,000 bush at $1 59@1 60 for No 2 spring; $1 52 for soft do; $1 69@1 71 for amber Ohio and Indiana; $1 69 for old winter Illinois; $1 70 for old amber Michigan; $1 75 for white California; $1 80 for amber Tennessee; $1 90 for new crop white State. Rye nominal. Barley and barley malt nominal. Receipts of corn 8,200 bush; corn very scarce and a shade firmer; sales 48,000 bush at $1 10@1 15 for unsound new mixed western; $1 17@1 20 for sound do. Receipts of oats 44,426 bush; heavy and decidedly lower; sales 33,000 bush at 70@71c for old western; 62@71c for new southern and western. Rice firm. Coffee firm; sales 2,000 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar active and firmer; sales 1,000 hhds at 11½@12c for Cuba; 12¼@13c for Porto Rico. Molasses quiet; sales 88 hhds Muscovado at 54c. Hops quiet. Petroleum firm at 17¾c for crude and 32¼@33c for refined. Linseed oil quiet. Pork quiet and heavy; sales 600 bbls at $33 05@33 25 for new mess; $33 37 for small lots do; $32 75 for old do; $27 75@28 25 for prime, and $30 50@31 00 for prime mess. Beef lower; 140 bbls at $8@13 50 for new plain mess, and $12@17 for new extra mess. Tierce beef nominal. Beef hams quiet; sales 100 bbls at $25@30. Cut meats steady; sales of 131 pkgs at 14½@15c for shoulders, and 17@19c for hams. Middles firm; sales 170 boxes ice cured at 17@17½c. Lard quiet and drooping; sales 225 tierces at 18¾@20¼c for steam, and 20¼@20¾c for kettle rendered; also, 1,500 tierces steam, seller August and September, at 20c. Butter steady at 15@28c for Ohio. Cheese firm at 10@16½c. Freights to Liverpool quiet and firm, with only a very small supply of freight room.

LATEST—Flour closed dull and 5@10c lower. Wheat dull, heavy and 1@2c lower. Rye nominally unchanged. Oats dull and heavy at 70@72c for old and 64@71c for new western. Corn closed quiet and firm at 90c@$1 15 for unsound, and $1 17@1 20 for sound mixed western. Pork nominal at $33 05@33 15 for mess. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats dull and scarcely so firm. Bacon firm and quiet. Lard quiet at 20c for prime steam. Eggs quiet without decided change.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 17.—Flour dull; family $6 00@6 25. Wheat unsettled and nominal; advices from other markets caused buyers to withdraw; red could have been bought at $1 30@1 35 and white at $1 40@1 45 in absence of sales these rates were nominal. Corn in demand at 92@93c, but holders asked 94@95c; receipts light. Oats steady at 55@60c. Rye higher; No. 1 sold at $1 05; some demand for shipments, supply light. Tobacco in good demand; sales 200 hhds at $6 00@19 50. Whisky advanced to $1 10 and firm. Provisions firm but quiet. Mess pork $33 50. Bulk meats 14@16½c. Bacon—15½@15¾c for shoulders, and 19@19½c for sides. Sugar-cured hams 23@24c. Lard dull; no demand; it could have been bought at 20c. Butter dull but not lower; prime to choice 25@28c. Eggs dull at 13c for shippers count and 14@15c for selected. Cheese steady at 13@15c. Linseed oil dull at 96@98c. Lard oil 5c higher; No. 1 and extra at $1 38@1 42. Petroleum steady at 28@30c for refined. Apples steady at $1@2 50 per bbl. Peaches plenty at 50c@$1 50 per bushel. Groceries steady; raw sugar at 13¾@16c; coffee at 21@26c. Beef Cattle dull, supply large; good to extra at $4 50@7 25—the latter are extreme rates. Sheep plenty and dull and lower, ranging from $3@4 per cental gross. Hogs firm at $8@9 25 for good to extra; supply but moderate. Gold at 133 buying and 134 selling. Exchange advanced; par buying, and ⅛ premium selling. Money market steady at 8@10 per cent. for first-class paper; demand light.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 17.—Tobacco dull and heavy. Cotton—The first bale of new crop received here was sold to-day by Anderson & Watson at 75c, and classed strictly middling; another bale sold at auction on 'Change, by Miles, Sells & Co., at 38c. Hemp dull and unchanged. Flour inactive and easier, although low grades are scarce, and family supers sold at $5 12@5 50; X $5 62@5 75; XX $5 65@6 25; XXX $7@7 40, fancy $8@9. Wheat opened firm, but closed 5@8c lower under European advices; small lot No 2 spring sold at $1 18; prime to strictly prime red fall $1 25@1 36; choice to fancy $1 37½@1 55; prime to choice white $1 35@1 40. Corn inactive but steady at 90c for yellow; 95@97c for choice fancy white. Oats inactive, unchanged; mixed in bulk 44c; black mixed in sacks 50@51c; white 52@55c. Barley—very little on the market; small sales of spring at $1 15. Rye firm at 90c@$1. Whisky firm and higher at $1 12@1 15. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork nominal at $34@34 25. Dry salted clear sides sold in a small way at 18c. Bacon quiet but firm at 16c for shoulders; 18c for rib sides; 19c for clear rib sides; 19c for clear sides. Lard firm but nothing doing; choice tierce held at 20c, keg 21c. Cattle in good supply and small demand, except for choice butcher's stock; prices range at 2@5½c for very inferior to prime, and 6@6¾c for choice. Hogs active and firm at 8@10c for light to heavy.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 17.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—sales 5,000 bush No. 1 red, seller August, at $1 43; 1 car No. 1 to arrive this week at $1 50, 35 cars do spot at $1 49, and 1 car No. 2 do at $1 46. Corn—before Change No. 1 sold at $1 01, and No. 2 at 99c; market closed firmer. Oats—sales 6 cars new at 50c. Rye held at $1 10@1 15. Petroleum—refined held at 28@29c for large lots; small lots 2@3c advance; crude held at $6 60.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.—Flour dull; Northwestern extra family $6 50@7 75. Wheat active; new Delaware and Pennsylvania red $1 63@1 70; latter for choice. Rye $1 25. Corn—light demand; mixed Western $1 17. Oats active; old Western 72@73c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky higher; Western $1 08 for wood bound; $1 20 for iron bound.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 17.—Flour dull and neglected. Wheat dull at $1 50 for No 1; $1 44½ for No 2. Oats dull and lower at 52c for No 2. Corn steady at 92c for No. 2. Rye and barley entirely nominal. Grain freights nominally unchanged. Receipts—1,000 bbls flour; 11,000 bushels wheat. Shipments—500 bbls flour; 13,000 bushels wheat.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 17.—Flour dull and less firm; western super $6 50@6 75. Wheat weak; prime to choice $1 60@1 70. Corn firm; prime white $1 10@1 12; yellow $1 14. Oats dull at 58@60c. Rye dull at $1 05@1 07. Pork firm. Lard firm at 20@21c. Whisky more animated at $1 15@1 16.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 17.—Flour steady. Wheat 4@5c lower; No 1 white Michigan $1 55; regular $1 42; No 2 Wabash $1 50@1 54; amber Michigan $1 45; No 1 red $1 45; No 2 do $1 44; No 3 do $1 30. Corn a shade better; No 1 98c; No 2 96c. Oats lower; No 1 55c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, August 17.—Wheat—Receipts 10,000 bushels; market a shade lower; extra white winter $1 70; No 1 do $1 54; No 1 amber $1 48. Corn $1 05 for No 1. Oats 62c and quiet.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The dry goods market is more active, and prices generally firm for all staple goods.

For Additional Telegraph Markets See First Page.

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NOS. 1 AND 2 DIAMOND,

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WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF DEALERS TO OUR STOCK OF

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☞Office, 96½ FOURTH AVENUE.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., August 17, 1869.

Boats passed up to-day: Lawrence at nine A. M., and W. F. Curtis at nine P. M. River falling; weather clear and very warm.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., August 17, 1869.

River stationary, with three feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 77° at 5 P. M. C.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., August 17, 1869.

River at a stand, with twelve inches water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 72° at 6 P. M. F.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

Departed.

Elector	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.

THE water in the channel is about the same as we have reported for the past two days. There has been no departure for the lower ports since Saturday. The only boat due is the Petrolia, and she will probably get in during the day. The boats on the slack water arrive and depart on time. They come and go all the year around, high or low water. Until we have a rise navigation to the lower ports will be a thing of the past.

THE steamer Kate Putnam is laid up at Cincinnati.

THE United States mail packets leave the Company's wharf boat daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Brownsville, Geneva and way points.

LATEST Omaha advices report the Missouri river very low and navigation difficult, even between there and St. Joseph.

THE steamer Maggie Hays has been chartered to take the place of the Ohio No. 4 in the Cincinnati and Marietta trade.

THE tow boat Hope arrived at Cincinnati on Sunday from Parkersburg with 1,000 barrels oil in bulk.

MR. H. H. DEITZEL, late river editor of the New Orleans *Picayune*, died at Baltimore on the 4th instant, after a long and severe illness.

COAL BOATS IN THE CHANNEL.—A loaded coal barge sunk at Guyandotte last Thursday, in the channel, and two more swung out on the bar.

ONCE MORE.—The wreck of the steamer J. N. McCullough, sunk near Madison, is above water; not high enough, though, to allow wreckers to work to advantage.

CAPT. JOHN GILBERT, of Golconda, has sold his wharfboat to N. D. Clark, Esq., for $5,000. The Evansville *Journal* says it was very cheap at that price.

THE *Sunday Leader* says: "The steamboatmen don't amount to much any more." In that sentence the *Leader* has expressed the steamboatmen's opinion exactly in regard to that sheet.

THERE are two new passenger boats at the landing—one for the South American trade. The other is a small affair, and one of the handsomest little hulls we have seen for a long time.

STEAMER SOLD.—The McCollister Brothers, owners of the Jonas Powell, Ripley and Portsmouth packet, bought of Captain James Newton the Mountain Belle, to take the place of the Powell in the above trade. Price $13,000 cash.

PASSING AWAY.—Captain E. S. Butler, formerly of the steamer Warren Belle, died on the Yazoo river last week, rather suddenly, from erysipelas. He had only a few days before, we understand, had his life insured in the sum of $10,000.

THE following are the names of freight and passenger boats at the Monongahela landing, viz: Glendale, R. C. Gray, Messenger, Gallatin, Echo No. 3, and Belle. The latter boat has changed hands, the new owner paying $9,000 for the privilege.

COAL BARGES SUNK.—LOUISVILLE, August 14.—The Fannie Brandeis, in leaving the wharf Thursday night, sunk a barge loaded with coal, belonging to James O'Connor, and valued at $800. The barge can be raised. The damage will amount to about $200.

The claim of the clerk of the Charleston was settled yesterday and the boat released.

STEAMBOATS are rapidly coming to an end. The Cumberland, Cairo and Evansville packet, was destroyed on Saturday morning. The same day the steamer Metz was sunk in the Missouri river. Steamer Havana was destroyed by fire below Cincinnati on Monday. Loss estimated at $12,000, Insurance, $9,000. No lives lost.

NEW tow boats at the landing that will be ready for the opening of navigation in the fall, viz: Fred Wilson, No. 2; Captain Joseph Nixon's, new boat; Capt. Mulvehill's, new tow boat, and the new Tom Rees. The above boats have fine models, and immense power, and will be among the best boats ever built at this port.

IS IT PROFITABLE?—Evansville, Memphis and Vicksburg are said to be the only places on the rivers where towboats are charged wharfage. As towboats seldom land until reaching their destination, except to purchase supplies, it would seem that the above named places make towboatmen pay for the privilege of spending their money with their merchants.

LOW WATER IN THE OHIO.—At Guyandotte four and a half feet of water is reported, and a coal barge sunk in the channel and two more on the bar. Steamers must go around to the right. At Rising Sun four and a half feet large are reported, and the channel low down on the head of the gravel bar. The boats laid up at Portland have been moved further up the river, and the channel has commenced cutting out.

IMPROVING THE OHIO RIVER.—Monday's Cincinnati *Gazette* says: Capt. D. M. Dryden will, to-day, start down the river with the towboat Zebra and a craneboat, to clear out obstructions between here and Louisville, a work to be prosecuted at the expense of the Government. He will have eight men on the craneboat to perform the necessary labor, and a crew of six men on the Zebra. The party will commence just below the mouth of Mill creek, and wherever a snag is seen below that it will be pulled.

SUITS AGAINST THE MAIL COMPANY.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: Our Louisville correspondent has already notified us that two suits have been brought in the Jefferson county Court, Kentucky, against the United States Mail Line, by relatives of persons who lost their lives by the collision last December. Rhoda Taylor brought suit against the Mail Company Saturday, for the loss of her husband, Willis Taylor, laying her damages at $10,000. This suit has, for some cause, been brought in the United States Court. Willis was an employee on the United States. The total damages claimed in the three suits amounts to $70,000.

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Cor. Eleventh and Liberty Sts.,

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞Orders for Roofing Solicited and Promptly attended to.

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SLATE COMPANY,

Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, their VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR

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43 SEVENTH AVENUE.

EVERY VARIETY OF

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HAWS' CELEBRATED IMPROVED HYDRAULIC CEMENT WORKS,

AT JOHNSTOWN, PA.

This Cement is warranted to be superior to any manufactured in this State, and for Hydraulic purposes equal to any in the market. Contractors and others furnished by car load or retail at prices lower than any other Cement of same quality. We have also on hand and for sale best quality of finely ground FIRE CLAY. The capacity of works equal to any demand. Orders solicited.

BINGHAM & LAING, Sole Agents,
364, 366, 368 and 370 Penn street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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HYDRAULIC

CEMENT

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No. 118 SECOND AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Alum and Dry Plaster

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Are most desirable for Quality, Finish and Price.

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Spherical Burglar

SAFES

Cannot be Sledged!
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Cannot be Drilled!

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NORNY'S

PATENT TASTELESS

PRESERVING POWDER,

For preserving Fruits and Tomatoes, and all preparations of Fruits, without being air-tight, and with whatever quantity of sugar desired.

The advantages obtained by its use over the old method of canning, are that any kind of cans or jars will answer, and they need not be air-tight, and can be used out of at pleasure. It retains the original flavor of the Fruit or Tomatoes. In all Fruit Preserves you can save half the sugar; pound of sugar for pound of fruit not being at all needed, the Powder being the preserver, and not the sugar. Directions will fully explain this method.

REYMER & BROTHERS,

Nos. 126 and 128 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR WESTERN PA.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our numerous customers and the Trade generally that we have established a Depot for

E. & M. BOLLMAN'S

IMPERIAL FRENCH WINE

VINEGAR,

WITH

WATT, LANG & CO.,

172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

☞Strength and quality guaranteed.

Increased facilities enable us to offer purchasers superior advantages.

BOLLMAN & CARL,
63 SOUTH GAY ST., Baltimore, Md.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after MONDAY, April 26th, 1869, trains will depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

THROUGH TRAINS.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail	2:08 a m	12:13 p m
Fast Line	9:43 a m	7:13 p m
Express	4:33 p m	4:33 a m

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mixed Accomod'n	5:33 a m	8:58 p m
M'Donald Accommod'n	11:43 a m	8:58 a m
Steubenville Accomod'n	3:58 p m	9:33 a m
M'Donald Accommod'n	5:18 p m	3:18 p m
Sunday Church Train	12:58 p m	9:58 a m

The 2:33 p m train will leave daily. The 12:13 p m train will arrive daily. All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

The 9:43 a m train makes close connections at Newark for Zanesville.

S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent,
Columbus, O.
W. W. CARD, Supt., Dennison, Ohio.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after MONDAY, June 14, 1869, two through Trains daily (except Sunday), will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner Eleventh and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

Leave Pittsburgh.		Arrive at Pittsburgh.	
Day Express	8:00 a m	Day Express	5:15 p m
Night Express	7:30 p m	Night Express	6:30 a m
Brady's B'd Ac	3:05 p m	Brady's B'd Ac	10:15 a m
Freeport Acc'n	9:40 a m	1st Soda Works	7:40 a m
2d Soda Works Accom'n	6:30 p m	Freeport Acc'n	6:15 p m
1st Hulton Ac	6:45 a m	1st Hulton	8:50 a m
2d Hulton Ac	12:00 m	2d Hulton	2:00 p m
3d Hulton Ac	11:00 p m	3d Hulton	1:05 a m
Arnold's Ac	5:00 p m	Arnold's Ac	7:40 p m

Church Train to and from Soda Works, (Sundays) leaves 1:10 p m; arrives 9:50 a m.

Express Trains stop only at principal points.

Accommodation Trains stop at all stations.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
THOS. M. KING, Asst. Supt.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From April 26th, 1869, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex	2:08 a m	Chicago Ex	1:58 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	7:28 a m	Chicago Ex	12:03 p m
Cl. & Whg Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:48 a m
Chicago Mail	6:58 a m	St. Louis Ex	7:08 p m
Chicago Ex	9:43 a m	Chic. Ex. & Mail	4:08 p m
Cl. & Whg Ex	2:08 p m	Cleveland Ex	3:53 p m
Chicago Ex	2:23 p m	Erie & Ygn Ex	5:58 p m
W'lle&Erie Ex	4:38 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex	6:53 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver FallsAc	8:58 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:58 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:03 a m	Beaver FallsAc	8:58 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:58 a m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Rochester Ac	1:28 p m	Enon Ac	9:13 a m
Enon Ac	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	1:08 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:13 p m	Beaver FallsAc	2:43 p m
Beaver FallsAc	6:13 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:23 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

2:23 p m Chicago Express will leave daily.

12:03 p m Chicago Express arrives daily.

☞No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Chicago.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Indianapolis and Chicago.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Superintendent.
J. M. KIMBALL, General Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

—On and after JULY 25, 1869, Trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Mail Train	1:25 a m	Day Express	2:15 a m
Fast Line	1:15 a m	Southern Ex	4:50 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m
Brinton Ac	7:50 a m	Mail Train	8:15 a m
Wall's No. 2	8:50 a m	Braddock's Ac No. 1	10:30 a m
Cincinnati Ex	9:10 a m	Cincinnati Ex*	12:30 p m
Braddock's Ac No. 1	1:10 p m	Wall's No. 2	11:45 a m
Johnstown Ac	10:35 a m	Johnstown Ac	3:05 p m
Pittsburgh Ex	1:30 p m	Braddock's Ac No. 2	3:40 p m
Phila Exp	1:59 p m	Phila. Exp	4:20 p m
Wall's No. 3	2:50 p m	Wall's Ac No. 3	4:50 p m
Braddock's Acc No. 2	5:50 p m	Wall's Ac No. 4	6:05 p m
Homewood Ac	9:55 p m	Fast Line*	7:30 p m
Wall's No. 4	7:20 p m	Homewood Ac	8:50 p m
Way Passenger and Emg't tr'n	10:20 p m	Wall's No. 5	11:00 p m

*These trains make close connections at Harrisburg for Baltimore.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:10 p. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. Southern Express leaves daily except Monday. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

For further information apply to

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

—On and after APRIL 25, 1869, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale Ac. No. 1	6:40 a m	Mail	7:00 a m
Freeport Ac. No. 1	8:20 a m	Freeport Ac. No. 1	9:20 a m
Express	10:40 a m	Sharpsburg Ac	11:20 a m
Sharpsburg Ac No. 1	1:20 p m	Express	2:50 p m
Freeport Ac. No. 2	4:00 p m	Springdale Ac. No. 1	3:30 p m
Mail	5:50 p m	Freeport Ac. No. 2	5:20 p m
Springdale Ac No. 2	6:20 p m	Springdale Ac. No. 2	6:30 p m

Above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 P. M., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:40 P. M.

Commutation Tickets for sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, [illegible] Sharpsburg, and good only on the Trains stopping at Stations specified on Tickets.

The Train leaving Allegheny City at 7:00 A. M. makes direct connections at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler, Hannahstown and Saxonburg. Through Tickets, too, may be purchased at the office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibilities to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding this amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE EAST,

SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton. NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK. SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh Daily.

Leave		Arrive	
Pittsburgh	12:30 p m	In New York	6:00 a m
Pittsburgh	4:20 p m	In New York	9:45 a m
Pittsburgh	7:30 p m	In New York	11:45 a m
Pittsburgh	2:15 a m	In New York	6:45 p m

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station, Central Railroad, of New Jersey, foot of Liberty street.

Leave		Arrive	
New York	9:00 a m	In Pittsburgh	1:45 a m
New York	5:05 p m	In Pittsburgh	9:10 a m
New York	8:00 p m	In Pittsburgh	1:30 p m

On Sunday leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m. only, and New York at 8 p. m. only.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 1868, the Trains will leave the Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
M'Keesport Accommodation	11:00 a m	2:00 p m
Express to and from Uniontown	3:00 p m	10:10 a m
West Newton Accommodat'n	4:30 p m	8:35 a m
Braddock's Accommodation	6:15 p m	7:55 p m
Night Accommodation to McKeesport	10:30 p m	6:45 a m
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For Tickets apply to
E. M. RAYMOND, Agent,
WM. B. STOUT, Supt.

SCALES.

Riehle Brothers,

SUCCESSORS TO

Banks, Dinmore & Co.

STANDARD

SCALES.

John England & Co.,

AGENTS,

263 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Full assortment of STANDARD SCALES of all kinds constantly on hand, including Dormant and Portable Platform Scales. Also, Counter and Prescription Scales. Particular attention is called to our CELEBRATED STOCK HOUSE SCALES and PARALLEL CRANE BEAMS, for weighing heavy castings. Also, Coal and Hay Scales.

Scales repaired promptly. MWS

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MANILLA,

ROOFING, BALING,

HARDWARE AND GLASS

PAPERS,

Manufactured and Sold by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 THIRD AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

WINE

THE BEST BITTERS.

STANDARD
PURE
GENUINE
RELIABLE
WINE
HERBS
ROOTS
VIGOR
STRENGTH
HEALTH
BEAUTY

FOR WEAKLY PERSONS.

BITTERS

Of SPEER'S WINE with Herbs and Roots, is by far

THE BEST

And most Reliable Tonic and Bitter in the market

The best is always the

CHEAPEST!

The Herbs, Barks and Roots used in

SPEER'S

STANDARD

WINE BITTERS!

Are Peruvian Bark, Camomile Flowers, Snake-root, Wild Cherry Bark, Calamus, Ginger, and such other Herbs and Roots as have always been found the most

Health-Giving

And invigorating. They impart

BLOOM

To the sallow, care-worn and lean person, and

BEAUTY

To their pale and sickly countenances.

LADIES

From Utah, South America and Europe are sending by Express for these Bitters.

Sold by Druggists generally. See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.

CARPETS.

NEW CARPETS,

JUNE, 1869.

We are now Opening an assortment unparalleled in this city of FINEST

Velvets, Brussels & 3-Plys,

Of our own recent importation and selected from Eastern Manufacturers, and THE VERY NEWEST DESIGNS.

Medium and Low Priced Ingrains,

Very Superior Quality and Colors.

An extra quality of

RAG CARPET.

We are now Selling many of the above

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS,

Floor Oil Cloths,

MATTINGS,

Window Shades,

AT LOW PRICES.

We offer many of our Goods much below last Spring's Prices. Those needing Goods in our line can save money by buying at once.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW CARPETS.

Just Opened a Choice Assortment of

Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain and Common

CARPETS,

To Fill up since Close of Spring Trade.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF WHITE, CHECK AND FANCY

MATTINGS,

At Lower Rates than Heretofore,

FULL LINES OF

OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, &c.

Oliver McClintock & Co,

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

JULY, 1869.

SPECIAL SALE OF

CARPETS.

WE OFFER AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY,

A Line of New and Choice Patterns

English Tapestry, Brussels, Ingrain and Other Carpets,

AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION, and our entire stock at prices which make it an object to buy this month, as these goods have never been offered so low.

Our Store will close at 5 P. M., until September 1st.

McFARLAND & COLLINS

71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE,

d* SECOND FLOOR.

HARDWARE.

JOHN REBMAN .... WILLIAM SCHIRMER.

J. Rebman & Co.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE

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AND

NO. 11 SIXTH AVENUE,

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Sussessor to S. Fahnestock, dec'd,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer

IN

Foreign & Domestic

HARDWARE,

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Third Door Below Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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JAMES HOWARD,

Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Manilla, Roofing and Wrapping Papers.

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☞Felt, Cement and Gravel Roofing.

WALL PAPER.

"The Old Paper Store in a New Place."

W. P. MARSHALL'S

NEW WALL PAPER STORE,

191 LIBERTY STREET,

NEAR MARKET.

SPRING GOODS ARRIVING DAILY

STYLES, NEW AND OLD, TO SUIT ALL TASTES.

NEWS DEALERS.

W. J. M'KNIGHT & BRO,

DRUG AND NEWS DEALERS,

MOORHEAD HOUSE .... BROOKVILLE, PA.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW GLASS,

A Large and Varied Stock always on hand,

Newspapers, Periodicals and Books, both Foreign and American, furnished at Publisher's Prices.

☞The PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL delivered to subscribers on the arrival of the mail.

W. G. ANDERSON,

FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENSBURG TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY.

Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of CIGARS, OF THE VERY BEST BRANDS; TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.

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J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
B. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

GLASS. GLASS.

PHŒNIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE.

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Office 18 and 20 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S.—We make a specialty of the Manufacture of FRUIT JARS, making the Cork, Tin Top, and the most desirable Self-Sealers in the market.

JOHN H. STEWART .... ROBT. H. PATTERSON.

ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,

Livery, Sale and Commission Stables,

COR. SEVENTH AVENUE AND LIBERTY ST

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE DEMOCRACY.

The County Convention—A Ticket Nominated—Resolutions, &c.

The Democratic County Convention, called to nominate candidates for the county offices, met in the Common Pleas Court room yesterday morning, and was called to order by Thos. J. Keenan, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee of Correspondence. He stated that it had been his duty and honor to preside over several county conventions, during the past few years, but this would probably be the last time he would be called upon to preside, as the chairmanship would pass into abler hands. He announced the convention ready for temporary organization.

The following gentlemen were chosen temporary Secretaries: S. C. McCandless, Edward I. Hughes, George H. Kuhn, Charles B. Mowry and Wm. Rafferty.

The credentials of delegates were then called for, when all the districts in the county were represented except eight or ten. Several of districts were contested, two sets of delegates having been elected.

On motion, Messrs. J. R. Large, W. H. Reel, Henry F. Freyvogel, G. H. Kuhn and W. D. Moore were appointed a committee on contested seats. The committee immediately retired to an up stairs room to examine into the matters referred to them.

On motion, a recess of fifteen minutes took place to allow the committee on credentials time to prepare their report.

Just as the Alarm bell tolled twelve o'clock, noon, the President resumed the Chair and called the Convention to order. He stated that the greater part of the Convention had assembled in the room where the Committee on Credentials were in session, and a lively discussion was going on. They would not be ready to make a report until after dinner, and he suggested an adjournment.

A member then made a motion to adjourn until one o'clock, which motion was carried, and the delegates repaired to the "upper room."

Afternoon Session.

The convention came to order at two o'clock, when Mr. Large, Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, presented a report, which was adopted.

R. B. Guthrie nominated, for permanent President, James H. Hopkins, Esq. William Rafferty nominated W. D. Moore, Esq., and Mr. Lynch nominated C. Magee, Esq., for the same position.

Mr. Magee declined, thanking the delegates for their partiality in naming him; but he had no personal ambition in this way, and respectfully withdrew his name.

The convention then proceeded to vote *viva voce*, for the choice of a permanent President.

BRADFORD'S APPEAL.

Among the contesting delegates was "Christy" Bradford, of the Fifth ward, but the Committee on Credentials had ruled him and his colleague out, and given the seats to John A. Strain and John O'Neill. Bradford was not to be "snuffed out" in this manner, and when the vote for permanent President was being taken he "appealed to the Convention" as to his right to a seat, and asserted that Strain and O'Neill had no claim, and nothing to show for it.

The Chairman informed "Christy" that the Convention had settled that matter, and ordered the vote to proceed.

"Christy" insisted upon getting a resolution before the Convention, but he was finally quieted on the suggestion of a friend, that the election for permanent Chairman was only a "temporary" matter!

BENTON KERR INDIGNANT.

The irrepressible and indomitable Benton Kerr, had claimed a seat from McClure township, but his seat was contested on the ground that the election had not been held at the proper place. The Committee on Credentials, however, had dealt liberally with Benton, and reported in favor of admitting both sets! This unusual course was doubtless adopted in consideration of Benton's distinguished service in the past, as he has been the ruling spirit of nearly all the Democratic conventions held in this county for the past ten years. When McClure township was called, however, he refused to vote for President, declaring in the most emphatic manner, that the report of the committee was indecent and outrageous; that his election was perfectly regular; and that he would neither vote nor act in a convention which shirked its duty in such a shameful manner, by admitting two sets of delegates from the same district.

Several delegates called "Benton" to order, but he had his say, although fifty voices were raised against him.

W. D. MOORE "BACKS OUT."

After the balloting for President had proceeded far enough to show that Mr. Hopkins was going to be elected by a large majority, W. D. Moore, Esq., moved that Mr. Hopkins be declared permanent President by acclamation.

The motion was adopted, and cheers were indulged in by the friends of Mr. Hopkins.

REMARKS OF MR. HOPKINS.

Mr. Hopkins, on taking the platform, addressed the convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am always ready to serve the Democracy however and whenever called upon. I accept the position, and thank you for the honor. Since your last convention in this county a State convention has met, and nominated a candidate for Governor, and also a candidate for the Judgeship of the Supreme Court, and however much we in Western Pennsylvania may regret that our favorite standard bearer, General George W. Cass, was not nominated, we should bury all our regrets, and give the nominees of the party a unanimous and united support. Asa Packer has an unblemished private character, is a gentleman of eminent administrative abilities, calm and deliberate in his judgment, keen, sagacious and prudent. Once a poor boy with only $17 in his pocket, he is now reckoned to be worth over $20,000,000. Not a dollar of this colossal fortune has been stained with anything but honest toil. Gentlemen, for the Judgeship of the Supreme Court you have a gentleman of fine legal and classical knowledge, a gentleman of unblemished character, who passed through four terms of the Pennsylvania Legislature, without suspicion, which is the highest eulogy that can well be given him. I trust that your proceedings to-day will be characterized with the greatest unanimity, and that you will go home determined to give the State ticket and also the one nominated here to-day, your united support.

The nomination of Vice Presidents was declared next in order, when Messrs. Joseph R. Hunter, Wm. D. Moore, John R. Large and R. S. Morrison were nominated.

The temporary Secretaries were made permanent officers.

On motion, Jos. R. Hunter, John H. Bailey, W. D. Moore, Wm. McKinley and Thos. J. Keenan were elected.

LETTER FROM GEN. CASS.

Gen. Cass, having been elected a delegate to the Convention, and not having appeared, the following explanatory note was read:

CASSELLA, Kilbuck township, Aug. 16, 1869.

To the Chairman of the Democratic Convention:

DEAR SIR: Please announce to my friends that a severe and sudden attack of illness prevents my attending the convention.

Yours truly, GEO. W. CASS.

On motion of Joseph R. Hunter, three cheers were given for General Cass.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The nomination of a county ticket was declared next in order, and any number of names were presented for the different offices. After the Secretaries had succeeded in arranging the lists the marking commenced.

A member here moved that the candidates receiving the highest number of votes on the first ballot be declared elected, except as to the County Commissionership, which was to be open to innumerable ballots.

The motion was adopted.

THE SECRETARY'S DESK.

Several times during the marking the rostrum had to be cleared of a large number of delegates who collected about the Secretaries to see after the interests of their candidates.

LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION FOR THE JANITOR.

Mr. Keenan stated that the Janitor was put to considerable trouble arranging the room for the convention, and the matter of compensation having been overlooked for one or two conventions, he would now move that a committee be appointed to take up a collection for the Janitor. The motion was carried, and the sum of $5 90 was contributed. It is but proper to state that several delegates had business outside about the time the committeemen with the hats passed around, and some of those who remained inside labored assiduously to procure change for a quarter. The chairman of the collecting committee waited upon the Janitor and presented him the sum mentioned.

After a number of delegates from the townships had marked, on motion, Messrs. R. S. Morrison, C. Magee and W. H. Reel were appointed Assistant Secretaries to conduct the marking of the delegates from the wards and boroughs. We hardly know whether the work was facilitated by the addition or not.

CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Keenan offered a resolution authorizing the Chairman of the Convention to appoint the usual County Committee of Corrrespondence, he (the Chairman) to be Chairman of the Committee.

The resolution was seconded, and Mr. Joseph R. Hunter, one of the Vice Presidents, in the absence of the President, put it before the house and decided it carried.

A "FOUL" RAISED.

Cries of "What's carried?" were raised, and Mr. Hunter stated the purport of the resolution just adopted.

"It's out of order," shouted any number of delegates, and the most intense excitement followed.

Mr. Moore stated that it was out of order, and gave his reasons for so stating.

Mr. Keenan said it was certainly in order at any time during the proceedings of the Convention, and it had only been introduced at this juncture in order to save time.

MOTION TO LAY ON THE TABLE.

A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Hunter, the President, not yet having resumed the chair, stated that it had already passed and therefore could not be conveniently laid on the table.

AN APPEAL.

Mr. Moore then appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the appeal was apparently sustained. No decision was given, however, and amid the greatest confusion the marking was proceeded with.

One member afterward shouted out in the following strain: If the Chairman says that the resolution is passed, I say he—

[He was interrupted here and the balance of his sentence was not uttered.]

Mr. Hopkins, the permanent Chairman, here resumed the chair.

AFTER THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Moore now made an explanation in reference to the resolution offered by Mr. Keenan. It had been presented during the absence of the permanent President, put to a vote by one of the Vice Presidents and not carried, although so decided by the gentleman who occupied the chair. It was not the sentiment of the Convention and therefore could not stand.

THE CROWD AT THE DESKS.

At this time the Secretaries' decks were crowded by the candidates and delegates, and for the twentieth time a motion was made that it be cleared of all except the Secretaries.

THREATENED REMOVAL.

The motion was not put to a vote, but the President decided that unless the the Secretaries desks were cleared, he would call out the names of those having no business at the desks and have them removed. This caused considerable confusion and disorder, and for the time being the desks were cleared, but soon again they became crowded, and those delegates who had hitherto labored unceasingly to keep them free gave up the task in despair, and the marking was proceeded with, any number of delegates, and even outsiders, assisting the Secretaries in their arduous labors.

THE MARKING CONCLUDED—THE NOMINATIONS.

After the lapse of nearly three hours the marking was concluded, and the result announced as follows:

ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT.			
John McClarren	42	John H. Bailey	131*
ASSISTANT JUDGE COMMON PLEAS.			
A. W. Foster	132*	Hill Burgwin	33
STATE SENATE.			
Hall Patterson	95*	Wm. Linn	73
ASSEMBLY.			
Joseph H. Irwin	75*	Jacob Laschell	27
J. H. Stewart	102*	Michael Lipp	35
D. B. Oliver	44	John P. Heisel	115*
R. Koenig	36*	James Calhoun	51
John Murray	53	J. K. Barbour	63*
Jos. Lofink	67*	John L. Kerr	28
M. C. Dean	50	J. H. Thaw	12
Ed. I. Hughes	13	C. H. Paulson	49
John Moorhead	16	Thos. A. Spence	50
S. Johnston, (withd'n)		J. P. Pearson	16
R. L. Roach	99*	Henry Large	40
John Fetzell	25		
SHERIFF.			
J. Y. McLaughlin	69	Jacob Stuckrath	78*
Geo. L. Miller	18		
TREASURER.			
D. Ihmsen	134*		
CLERKS OF COURTS.			
W. T. Farley*—by acclamation.			
RECORDER.			
W. N. Fleming	73	C. B. McCullough	109*
COMMISSIONER—FIRST BALLOT.			
James Irwin	51	W. H. McGee	64
Isaac Bausman	62		
REGISTER.			
D. O'C. Lambert	33	J. B. Moore	133*
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.			
Wm. Ramsey*—by acclamation.			
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.			
R. B. Guthrie	61*	Chas. Bryson	36

Those marked with a "star" are the nominees, and cheers were given for each as they were announced.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

According to previous resolution a second ballot was required for Commissioner, and a motion was made that the candidate receiving the highest number of votes on the second ballot be declared elected.

Mr. McIlwaine moved, as an amendment, that the Convention proceed to another ballot for Commissioner. The amendment was carried, and the motion as amended adopted.

A motion was then made that the Convention proceed to vote *viva voce*. Carried.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP AGAIN.

A member began interrupted the proceedings by moving that the Chairman of the Convention be Chairman of the County Committee. The matter was seconded and carried.

Mr. Caryle called him to order and stated that the Convention had been interrupted several times by Mr. Hunter.

Mr. Moore took the floor and made a few remarks. He had understood it to be the custom of the Convention to appoint the Committee and they would select the Chairman.

A member shouted, "I correct you there, sir. Our Convention never did any such thing."

Mr. Moore here turned around and addressed the member in the following manner: "Wait until I am done, if you please, sir, and in the meantime attend to your own business."

THE PRESIDENT RESIGNS.

Mr. Moore then made a remark about the unfairness of the Vice President's conduct, in shoving Mr. Keenan's resolution through, which several of the members took to apply to the President (Mr. Hopkins), and the greatest confusion occurred.

Mr. Hopkins resigned the chair during the confusion, and personalities were freely indulged in, notwithstanding the efforts of Mr. Large, one of the Vice Presidents, to preserve order.

When order had in a measure been restored, Mr. Moore explained his remarks.

A CHAIRMAN CHOSEN AT LAST.

A motion to reconsider the resolution was made and carried.

A motion was then made to adopt the resolution.

Pending the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Sawyer offered a motion to lay the resolution on the table. Lost by an almost unanimous "No."

The motion on the adoption of the resolution was then taken and carried with but one or two dissenting voices.

THE PRESIDENT RESUMES THE CHAIR.

Mr. Hopkins then resumed the chair, saying that he felt gratified at the many evidences of appreciation shown by the convention. He would say, however, in reply to some gratuitous remarks made by a delegate, that it was not to gratify any personal ambition that he accepted the chairmanship of the County Committee. He was not at all ambitious for the position, but would serve the interests of the Democratic party to the best of his ability. [Cheers.]

NAME WITHDRAWN.

The name of Mr. Bausman as a candidate for Commissioner was here withdrawn.

A motion was made that Mr. McGee be declared the unanimous nominee of the convention. Considerable opposition was manifested and, on motion, the balloting was proceeded with.

THE SECOND BALLOT.

The result of the second ballot was announced as follows: Irwin, 55; McGee, 69. Mr. McGee was declared the nominee. [Cheers.]

A member moved that the entire ticket be declared nominated unanimously. Carried.

The ticket was then announced.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Joseph R. Hunter, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report, prefacing the same with a few remarks:

1. *Resolved*, That our State nominess, Honorables Asa Packer and Cyrus L. Pershing, deserve and will receive the united and earnest support of the Democratic party of this county in the coming contest.

2. *Resolved*, That we ratify and indorse the platform and principles adopted by the late Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg.

3. *Resolved*, That a condition of affairs in this county, so alarming as to call forth the late presentment of the Grand Jury, demonstrates the necessity of a change by the action of the people—all the more because of the decision by our Judges that such complaints of the Grand Jury cannot be considered by the Courts.

4. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to all oppressive sumptuary laws, and to all proscriptive and intolerant legislation, believing that the interests of morality and religion can only be injured by dragging them into the area of partisan conflicts.

5. *Resolved*, That we confidently recommend the ticket this day nominated, as extitled to the support of all true friends of the public interest in this county.

The report was received and on motion adopted.

Three cheers were then given for the State and County ticket, and the Convention adjourned, it being then six and a half o'clock P. M.

"TRUTH IN A NUT SHELL."—Draw your own conclusion.

Meeting of the Temperance Executive Committee—Committees Appointed.

A meeting of the Temperance County Executive Committee was held at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, Rev. J. B. Clark in the chair.

Mr. Johnson was appointed Secretary.

The following committees were then appointed:

Finance—T. J. Hoskinson, James I. Bennett, Charles B. McVay, R. S. Waring, Jasper E. Brady, Jonathan Galaher, David B. Oliver, Wm. B. Briskell.

Committee on Meetings and Speakers—David Kirk, L. H. Eaton, Colonel J. B. Clark, Dr. T. T. Dale, J. E. Johnston, James R. Reed, W. T. Bowen, James Miller.

Committee on Documents and Printing—S. Y. Kennedy, George Irwin, W. H. Cluley, Wm. Little, Dr. James S. King, Capt. W. W. Martin, S. M. Duvall, F. H. Eaton.

Committee on Organization—David Kirk, J. A. Carothers, John Way, Jr., J. E. Johnston, Geo. Findley, F. H. Anderson, Thomas Hershberger, Col. Hugh Lee, N. P. Kerr, Capt. Geo. Nedd, Geo. H. Starr, R. C. Miller, Isaac Charles, J. H. Timmons, Rev. A. H. Elder, James M. Birchfield, J. K. Kramer, Samuel Baird, James Rynd.

Mr. Hoskinson said that the office of Mr. Kennedy, No. 129 Smithfield street, in the Methodist Book building had been tendered to the Committee for their use as a headquarters. The offer was accepted and a vote of thanks to Mr. Kennedy passed.

Some further discussion ensued, and the plan of the campaign was mentioned.

Mr. Kennedy said that it had been thought best to publish a campaign paper once a week for eight weeks, but the editors of some of the papers had, on consultation, agreed to admit properly written communications on the cause; and it had been decided not to publish a paper; but money would be needed to publish documents and for carrying on the campaign. He thought two thousand dollars at least would be necessary to carry on the campaign. He thought the money could be raised by proper exertion.

Mr. Kirk said the committee should not have contracted views in regard to the matter of carrying on the campaign. They should make a determined effort, and in the present feeling of the people with regard to the County Commissioner's office a successful campaign could be made.

On motion of Mr. Kirk, the regular time of meeting was fixed at three o'clock on Saturday afternoons.

It was resolved that all debts be contracted through the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Adjourned.

"TRUTH IN A NUT SHELL."—The public have decided.

The First National Bank of Memphis.

A telegraphic item was published in the COMMERCIAL, and other papers of the country, yesterday, to the effect that "George R. Ritter, President of the First National Bank of Memphis," had been arrested on a charge of embezzling $600,000 of the school fund of Tennessee, etc. This is a mistake, so far as the bank named is concerned. The party arrested is George R. Rutter, formerly President of the Tennessee National Bank of Memphis—an institution not now in existence. The First National Bank of Memphis is an entirely different concern, and one of the soundest banks in the South. As Pittsburghers do a large amount of business at this bank, this explanation is made for their benefit and that of the bank.

United States Court Proceedings.

In the United States District Court yesterday an argument was heard in the case of John Edgar vs. Richard Calhoun. Wm. Rinehart and David Rinehart, John Barton, Esq., appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Ferguson, contra. The Court reserved a decision.

An argument was also commenced in the case of owners of steamboat Bayard vs. steam tug Coal Valley, but it was not concluded. Mr. Barton appeared for the owners of the Bayard, and Mr. Jones for the Coal Valley. The argument will be resumed to-day.

An order was made decreeing George Keyser informer in the case of the United States vs. Peter Anen, and directing the Clerk to pay him his moiety of the funds paid into Court, amounting to $25271.

STOPPING AT THE STONE HOUSE.—The following pleasure seekers were stopping at Warden Scandrett's stone mansion last evening and will leave for the Springs this morning: Wm. *alias* "Snibbs" Arnold, Wm. Deihl, *alias* "Butcher Bill," Fred. Deihl, *alias* "Daddy" Deihl, Joseph Redgate, Emanuel Steadman, Julias Duncan, Charles Collins and John Ewing. It is to be hoped that the "sports" will be benefitted by the country air and healthy exercise to which they are to be subjected.

"TRUTH IN A NUT SHELL."—Which is the superior.

BASE BALL VISITORS.—The Alpha Base Ball Club, of Brooklyn, will leave that city in a few weeks on a tour west. They will stop at Pittsburgh to play with the Olympic Club and any others who may be prepared to play them. They have the following nine: Moody, c.; Hylder, p.; Packer, 1st b.; James, 2d b.; Jackson, 3d b.; Munn, s. s.; Woods, r. f.; Remsen, c. f.; F. Jackson, r. f.

PITTSBURGHER DROWNED.—John Carson, a deck hand, who shipped at Pittsburgh on the tow boat Ajax, died on her up trip, between Cairo and Evansville, on the 6th of August. He was buried at Bateman's woodyard. His effects are on the boat. For further particulars his friends will address Captain J. Whysall, New Brighton, Pa.

SUICIDE OF A PITTSBURGHER.—A German named Frederick Wetzel, of Pittsburgh, blew out his brains in Franklin Square Park, Baltimore, on Monday, the 16th inst.

"TRUTH IN A NUT SHELL."—Read the papers.

ROW AT IRON CITY PARK.

The Police Interfere and are Beaten Off—One of the Officers Fires a Pistol and the Ball Takes Effect in a Boy's Leg—The Officers Arrested by Citizens.

The congregation of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Fifth ward, held a pic-nic at Iron City Park yesterday which was very largely attended. As there is a fight at nearly every public pic-nic that takes place at this Park, the Mayor, at the request of those connected with the church, sent a detachment of police out to prevent any disturbance. Among the officers were W. A. Hoak, George Newbert, John Moore, Adam Brown, Albert De Gamo, Gregory Fullver, and Mathias Prucher, and officers Smith and Metz, of the Lawrenceville squad. No disturbance took place until between five and six o'clock in the evening, when a young man was knocked down by a handy-billy, in the hands of fellow named Carroll. Officer Moore was apprised of the affair, and accompanied by the injured man, went to where the party who used the handy-billy sat. Officer Moore took him into custody and started to put him off the park grounds. Just then a crowd began to press around the officer, and Matthias Perucher, who had came up by this time, endeavored with the assistance of other officers, to keep the crowd back. They were unsuccessful, however, and were forced to retreat down a hill on account of stones thrown by the crowd. They returned soon after when the stone throwing was resumed and officer Perucher, who received several blows on the head, drew his revolver and fired into the crowd, the ball striking a boy named Davih McCarty in the right thigh. Instantly the officer was surrounded, and the crowd subjected him to the most unmerciful treatment, taking his revolver from him and striking him in the head with stones. A number of citizens interfered and rescued the officer from the crowd, and started with him to the watch-house, a crowd of some three or four hundred persons following. A dispatch stating that a boy had been shot by a police officer was received at the alarm telegraph office shortly after the occurrence took place, and various stories were soon afloat, some of them to the effect that a murder had been committed, and when a large crowd of policemen, citizens, women and children came down Smithfield street, one of the policemen bleeding, and the women and children shouting, persons unacquainted with the facts were naturally led to infer that a murder really had been committed, and the excitement was therefore high.

On the way to the lock-up it is alleged several parties struck officer Pernecher on the head, a spoke of a wagon wheel being used in dealing the blows. We do not know of the correctness of this, however, but the officer was covered with blood when he arrived at the lock up. The crowd at the entrance to the Park was so great at one time that further and more serious trouble was anticipated, and officer Hoak, who endeavored to disperse them, was captured by the excited mob and held sometime before he was released.

The police were greatly interfered with while on their way to the watch house with Pernecher, and John McCaffery, Peter Dealin, John Brown and Richard Ditting were arrested for thus interfering. They were placed in cells in the lock-up and will have a hearing this morning. Pernecher, who had several wounds on his head, was sent home.

The little boy who was shot is an orphan, aged about twelve years, and resides with his uncle David O'Connell, on Twenty-first street, Twelfth ward.

Dr. Robinson, of Lawrenceville, attended him and extracted the ball last evening. The uncle of the lad called at the Mayor's office last evening to make information against the officer, but no information was taken. The matter will first be inquired into, and if it be found that the officer was at fault an information can be made. The affair was attended with the greatest excitement throughout.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

TROUBLE ABOUT NATIONALITIES.

Daniel Ohler, a German, and Wm. Clifford, an Irishman, became involved in a quarrel at the transfer depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad about their respective nationalities, and the result was an information for assault and battery was made by Ohler, and Clifford was committed for trial.

THREATENED HIM.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of John Sweeney, who was alleged to have followed Robert Campbell about the streets and threatened to shoot him. John will probably be found at Claremont Springs, whither he was sent by Alderman Thomas.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

TROUBLE AT THE POINT.

Winnie O'Connel preferred a charge of assault and battery against Margaret Crane. She alleges that on Saturday Margaret approached her, struck her in the face, and otherwise abused her. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

COMMITTED.

Edwin Henry was committee to jail yesterday, to answer a charge of assault and battery preferred by Catharine Cassiday.

[Before Alderman Lindsey.]

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

John Sweeny was placed on the retired list for Claremont Springs for ten days for acting in a disorderly manner in the office of Alderman Thomas.

[Before Alderman Humbert.]

LARCENY.

George Warner was committed to jail to answer a charge of larceny preferred by Mathew Keep.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

TWO CHARGES.

Samuel Stevenson made information before Alderman Taylor yesterday, charging R. Hogan with assault and battery and surety of the peace. The parties are engaged in a rolling mill in the Tenth ward, and during a dispute between them, Hogan, it is alleged, struck Stevenson and threatened him with further injury. A warrant was issued.

HUCKSTERS' FIGHT.

Hugh McMahon lodged complaint against Austin Ganman for assault and battery. The parties are hucksters in the market, and quarreled about the row occupied by their respective stands, which adjoined each other. Ganman is charged with having struck the prosecutor. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Boister, of Allegheny.]

DISORDERLY.

James Floyd preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against Allen Lenham, alleging that defendant had called him a scoundrel and a variety of other hard names, winding up the performance by spitting in his face. The accused was fined ten dollars and costs.

"TRUTH IN A NUT SHELL."—More light on the subject.

The Dismissal of Police Lieutenants.

The dismissal of three Lieutenants of the police by Mayor Brush on Saturday last, because they dared to talk of exercising the "right of petition," the denial of which right to the Colonists by King George was one of the causes that lead to the revolution, is causing no little talk. Mr. Jacob Bruner, one of the most efficient officers on the police force, as all who knew him will admit he was desires to give a fair statement of the facts, so far as he is concerned. He says: "On Wednesday evening last, a mention of the fact of a change as was understood, was made. I asked Lieut. Wilmot if he was trying to affect the change, *ie* from day to night. He said he was not. The next morning, at three o'clock, I went to the office. The three other night Lieutenants were there—one acting as Captain (Campbell)—and the conversation came up as to the change. It was suggested to get up a petition to the Mayor and Police Committee, as we all had been on night duty for the last six months. But as far as my knowledge is concerned, nothing was done, nor had I any desire to do anything without consulting his Honor, Mayor Brush. At a hearing, three of the day Lieutenants were sworn, and some other officers, but none of us were present. We were afterwards brought in as criminals, and summarily discharged. I make this statement, as I don't wish to be held in an improper light by the public.

JACOB BRUNER.
Late Lieut. Police Force.

The Duquesne Grays—Adjourned Meeting Last Evening.

An adjourned meeting of the Duquesne Grays was held at the Board of Trade Rooms last evening, Captain J. B. Moore in the chair.

Mr. Albeitz, Secretary, read the minutes of last meeting, which were approved.

Mr. Petrie, chairman of the committee on constitution and by-laws, submitted a report embracing a revised constitution and by-laws which comprised the leading features of those of the old organization. The report was accepted and adopted.

A number of committees presented reports, but they were not of public importance.

Mr. Neeper submitted a sample of caps which was the same as that of the Seventh New York Regiment.

The cap was adopted by the company.

There was a large attendance at the meeting last evening, and the company bids fair to become a popular organization.

General Produce Commission Business.

As will be seen by card in another column, the firm of Morrison & Devol, general produce and Commission Merchants, 75 Water street, has been dissolved, Mr. Samuel Devol having purchased the interest of his late partner. Since the establishment of this house, it has steadily grown in favor, and now enjoys a large and constantly increasing patronage. By prompt dealings with consignees and customers generally, Mr. Devol will continue to merit the confidence of produce dealers, and we have ns hesitation in recommending him to all engaged in the business. His correspondents are already quite numerous, and all who have transacted business with the late firm will bear testimony to their honorable dealings, and that the same will prove true in the future we have every reason to believe.

Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute.

The programme for the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute, to be held in the Ralston School House, (Fifth ward) commencing on Monday, August 23d, and continue until Friday following, has been printed for circulation. It embraces numerous lectures and discussions on a variety of subjects interesting to teachers and others. The exercises will be interspersed with music, and select reading by popular elocutionists. Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent, will be present on Thursday evening. The institute, which promises to be one of great interest, will be conducted by Prof. Lucky, City Superintendent.

"TRUTH IN A NUT SHELL."—Popularity the test.

Attempted Suicide.

Yesterday morning about half-past eight o'clock a colored girl about seventeen years of age, employed as a domestic in the family of Mrs. Johnson, on Jefferson street, Allegheny, attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. Mrs. Johnson saw her in time to seize her arm and prevent the would-be suicide. The girl was taken to the Mayor's office and placed in the lock-up, but as she did not appear to be insane was subsequently released and taken home. Her only excuse for the attempt to commit suicide was that she was tired of life.

SUSPECTED TOBACCO THIEF ARRESTED.—A young man named Smith was arrested on Ohio street, Allegheny, yesterday, while trying to sell a caddie of tobacco, and was taken before Mayor Drum by officer Graham. On being asked how he came by it he told the Mayor it was none of his business. Mayor Drum then locked him up for a hearing, in the hope that some one would call and claim the tobacco.

AN EXPLANATION.—We were in error yesterday in stating that the Government officers had seized a distillery, doing business in this city, for alleged informality in keeping their accounts. It was the store and contents of a liquor firm doing business here, whose distillery is located in an adjoining county.

THREATENED SUICIDE.—Officer Shaffer has in his possession a letter post marked Elkhart, Indiana, in which the writer threatens to commit suicide in case a letter addressed to Mr. Long in Allegheny is not answered. The writer states that he has written to his wife several times, but has failed to obtain an answer and is discouraged.

COMMITMENTS.—There were on the jail file last evening eleven commitments from Mayor Brush, five from Mayor Drum, and four from various magistrates.

HAMILL AND COULTER.—The Ferry Boat Benton will leave foot of Grant street at three o'clock and will convey passengers to and from the race, on Thursday the 19th inst.

The Truth in a Nut Shell.

It is a very hard matter to decide from the many conflicting statements that from time to time appear in the daily papers regarding the number of sewing machines sold in this community. Some enterprising agents assert that they sell double the number sold by their rivals, while others make more modest assertions. In order to help our readers arrive at the truth, as the popularity of a machine is the best evidence of its superiority, we would state, as all business men know, that each agent is compelled by law to make a return under oath of his yearly gross sales. From the first day of April, 1868, to the 31st day of March, 1869, as we learn from official sources, these returns were made as follows:

Weed Sewing Machine,	112 Grant street	$38,926 07
Singer " "	Sixth and Penn Sts.	35,500 00
Howe " "	4 Sixth street	25,000 00
Grover & Baker "	Fifth avenue	24,600 00
Empire and Wilcox & Gibbs,	49 Sixth street	18,600 00
American Buttonhole Company		No return

MORE TRUTH IN A NUTSHELL.

The above figures, so far as they go, are correct, but are intended to mislead and deceive a good many persons who may eventually buy Sewing Machines. As the author of the foregoing paragraph truthfully asserts, "the popularity of a machine is the best evidence of its superiority," and we can affirm that so *popular* has the WHEELER & WILSON machine become, and so well established as a house old necessity, that we have not deemed it necessary to do any advertising for the past *ten months*, and are only prompted to do so now to prevent misrepresentation. To show the estimation that the public have of the "*Wheeler & Wilson*," we correct the above statement so as to include the sales of this justly popular machine from the Pittsburgh office within the same time:

Wheeler & Wilson, (140 Wood street)	$159,900
Weed	39,000
Singer	35,500
Howe	25,000
Grover & Baker	24,600
Empire and Wilcox & Gibbs	18,600
American Button Hole	No return.

This proves that we not only sell "*double* the number" of machines sold by "any of our rivals," but also that our sales exceed the *combined sales of all of them* over seventeen thousand ($17,000) dollars. Therefore, if *popularity* is the true test, the *Wheeler & Wilson* is the *superior* machine. Considering that we are pretty well known among sewing machine houses, we cannot understand how our neighbors overlooked us when compiling their report! It must certainly have been an *oversight*, for if *intentional*, we should imagine they did not want the *few* who buy their *particular machine* to know that there was a *better one* in the market.

We would invite parties desirous of buying machines to call at our elegant salesroom, 140 Wood street, and examine the Wheeler & Wilson Machine before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. SUMNER & CO.

To Builders.

And especially those who are building their own residences, and who at this season of the year are perfecting their plans. One of the points to be settled concerns the location of the fire places, and with that comes the query, "What style of mantel will I adopt?" Before concluding finally on this point, we would advise persons interested to examine the marbleized slate mantels made by Daniel Hugus & Co., at No. 187 Liberty street. The stock of mantels in this establishment embraces upwards of twenty varieties, in as many different styles, antique, medevial and modern. The character of the work produced by this establishment is unrivalied, in proof of which the firm refers to the numerous instances where it has been accepted in lieu of marble, to which it is infinitely preferable.

Special Notice.

Passengers for Marietta and Parkersburg will, by taking the 6:13 A. M. train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad connect at Belleaire with the Wheeling and Parkersburg packets, and arrive in Marietta or Parkersburg same evening. C. H. Booth & Co., Agents W. and P. Packets.

Several Truths in a Nut Shell.

The sewing machine war in our city still continues; caused by the introduction last April of an agency for the *Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine*, which is manufactured and sold at the reasonable price of $40, in opposition to the monopoly which regulates the price of the other machines. The old agencies, belonging to the monopoly, are doing their best to influence the public against it, but to no purpose. The Wilson has been established as a family favorite. We, a few days since, visited the agency at 129 Smithfield street, and found the agent overrun with orders, and all we would say to the public is to see the Wilson before purchasing elsewhere. It is sold complete for $40, with terms to suit all. In short, it is the machine for the people.

"Truth in a Nut Shell."

Look for it.

Speer's Wine Bitters.

E. R. Sisson, M. D., of New Bedford, Massachusetts, says of Mr. Speer's wines: "I have used Speer's wine to my entire satisfaction and believe it to be superior to all wines which have been so much used by the profession." His Bitters are made of the wine made bitter by Peruvian Bark, Wild Cherry Bark, Calamus, Ginger, Snake Root, &c., in daily use by the Medical Faculty. Their base is his pure wine. Sold by druggists.

"Truth in a Nut Shell."

Two ways of telling a story.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."

eod REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Juniper Tar Soap

Is a certain cure for Chapped Hands and all Roughness or Irlitation of the Skin, Eczema, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

Parham Sewing Machine.

The most perfect and reliable lock-stitch family machine in the market. Office, 61 Wood street.

"Truth in a Nut Shell."

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These questions have been asked in all ages, but never have they been as satisfactorily responded to as at the present day, and the answers which common sense, enlightened by science and experience, gives to them in the Nineteenth Century may be briefly stated thus:

To protect the system against all influences that tend to generate disease, THERE IS NOTHING LIKE INVIGORATING.

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LEWIS, ROSSITER & CO.,

Roll Turners and General Founders,

SECOND AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHILLED AND SAND ROLLS,

Made, Turned and Polished. Pinions, Housings, Shears, Squeezers, Rotary and Lever.

AUCTION SALES

Robert H. Patterson & Co.,

CORNER OF

Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Will, on Saturday, July 31st, 1869, and on succeeding Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,

And everything appertaining to the Horse. [illegible]

JOHN H. STEWART, AUCTIONEER.

LOT, LOT, LOT.

46 by 100,

SOUTH CANAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY, August 23, at 2 o'clock.

[illegible]

A. LEGGATE, Auct.

BUILDING LOTS,

ON

CHARTIERS STREET, ALLEGHENY,

AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday August 18, at 2 o'clk.

[illegible]

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

Saloon and Restaurant,

AT AUCTION.

On Thursday, August 19th,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., [illegible]

FIRST-CLASS LICENSED

SALOON AND RESTAURANT,

Situated at No. 4 SIXTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, and known as the SAVAGE HOUSE. [illegible]

N. WHITING & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

H. B. SMITHSON, Salesman.

SALE OF VALUABLE

Farming, Milling

AND

Personal Property.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on the Premises,

Tuesday, August 31, 1869,

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., that desirable Property, [illegible]

THE CULBERTSON FARM,

Containing 640 Acres, [illegible]

AN EXCELLENT FLOURING MILL,

[illegible]

BITUMINOUS AND CANNEL COAL,

[illegible]

A Railroad is Projected

[illegible]

FOR SALE,

DWELLING.

[illegible]

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO., No. 115 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—THAT DESIRABLE

Three-story Brick Dwelling House,

No. 198 Second avenue, [illegible]

JOHN McQ. WOODS.

[illegible]

A HOME FOR EVERY MAN,

CHEAP.

[illegible]

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, August 16, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING

[illegible]

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

PROCLAMATION

The qualified voters of the City of Pittsburgh will meet at their usual places of holding elections, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1869,

[illegible]

JARED M. BRUSH, Mayor.

August 7, 1869.

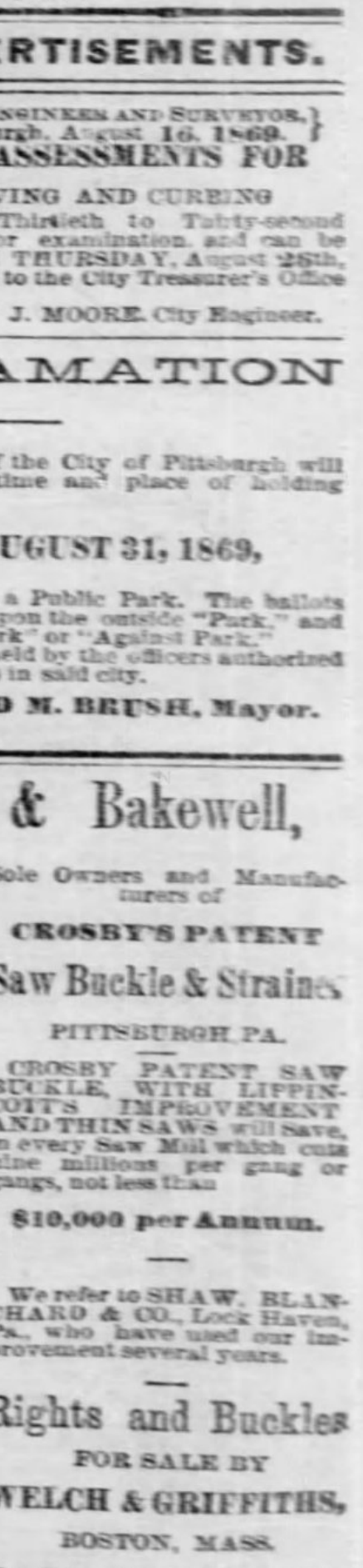
Lippincott & Bakewell,

Sole Owners and Manufacturers of

CROSBY'S PATENT

Saw Buckle & Strainer,

PITTSBURGH, PA.



CROSBY PATENT SAW BUCKLE, WITH LIPPINCOTT'S IMPROVEMENT AND THIN SAWS, [illegible]

$10,000 per Annum.

[illegible]

Rights and Buckles

FOR SALE BY

WELCH & GRIFFITHS,

BOSTON, MASS.

D. H. Jerome & Co.

SAGINAW, MICH.

Henry C. Lippincott,

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

Patented 1859—Re-issued May 25, 1869.

BEWARE OF

INFRINGEMENTS.

[illegible]

WHEAT.

A Few Thousand Bushels

PRIME OLD RED WINTER WHEAT, wanted by

D. WALLACE,

333 LIBERTY STREET.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; [illegible] NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, 618 Broadway, New York.